# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. II. No. 3. CAMBRIDGE, SEPTEMBER, 1880. PRICE 25 CENTS.



AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS

OF THE

## POTTERY AND GLASS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**The undersigned will land during the present season, in addition to their usual importations from England and the Continent, an extraordinary collection of the Pottery, Curios, and Bric-a-brac peculiar to Japan and China, all of which has been selected by one of us the past season at original sources, and, we dare say, comprises a stock equal to any on this continent.**

## JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON,

**(LATE OTIS NORCROSS & CO.,)**

51 TO 59 FEDERAL AND 120 FRANKLIN STREETS, BOSTON, MASS.

### SATSUMA.

BY STEAMSHIP RADNORSHIRE,
From Yokohama, via Suez,
AN INVOICE OF RARE SPECIMENS.
Now on exhibition.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON,
Corner of Franklin and Federal.

### CLOISONNE.

Now being opened, an importation of
CHOICE SPECIMENS OF VASES, PLAQUES, TRAYS, ETC.,
Some very costly: selected by one of us the present year in Japan; are worthy of the attention of those acquainted with this class of Japanese art.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON.

### UMBRELLA VASES.

A choice lot of
JAPANESE ARITA, OWARI, IMARI, ETC.,
Now being shown, direct from original sources.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON.

### FAIENCE LAMPS.

Bourg La Reine, Haviland's Limoges, Doulton, Houry's Faience, Japanese,
AND OTHER RICH COMBINATIONS OF PATTERNS AND METALS IN
PARLOR AND READING LAMPS,
WITH ENGLISH DUPLEX BURNERS.
Safe, elegant, and superior to the French Moderateur and Carcel Lamps, they are handsome wedding and complimentary gifts, costing from $5 to $100 each. Similar burners for coal-oil have been used on the Cunard steamers for years, and can be recommended as safe as candles. We have a LARGE LAMP DEPARTMENT, in which are the German Student, Perkins Safety, and all the desirable kinds. The largest variety to choose from, and lowest prices guaranteed.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON,
Corner of Federal and Franklin.

### CUT GLASS.

CUT TABLE GLASS-WARE
IN THE RICHER PATTERNS,
FOR WEDDING AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.

We have an extraordinary assortment, and invite the attention of those who are interested in viewing such goods.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON.

### VENETIAN GLASS.

Genuine specimens recently imported direct from
THE VENICE AND MURANO COMPANY.
Selected by one of us the present season.
FINGER-BOWLS, ICE-CREAM PLATES, WINES, AND CHOICE CABINET SPECIMENS.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON,
Corner of Federal and Franklin, Boston.

### STUDENTS' REQUISITES

LAMPS, TOILET SETS, CUSPIDORES, SMOKERS' SETS, MATCH-SAFES, VASES, COLOGNE SETS, ODD PITCHERS, CURIOS, ETC.
Largest variety to choose from; lowest prices guaranteed.
JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON.

### DINNER SETS.

Also Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Ice-Cream Sets, Coffee Sets, Fish Sets, Game Sets, Salad Sets, etc., including the old Blue Canton (costing no more than the ordinary White French China); also the more costly Blue Nankin, Painted Medallion, Birds, Insects, and Flowers decoration, Fitzhugh, etc. INDIA CHINA is the hardest-fired and most serviceable pottery known, and our late importations afford us the best variety we have ever shown. We have a large variety of Copeland's, Minton's, Wedgwood's, and Haviland's decorated sets.

### ENGLISH DECORATED TABLE WARE.

Realizing the increasing demand for tasteful decorated patterns, we have secured a number of desirable designs, including the above, which for years to come will be as readily matched as the ordinary white ware.

The above cut shows the pattern, and the lists below give value of sets; separate pieces are sold at proportionate prices.

JAPANESE BROWN INDUS (ON IVORY COLOR).

**Dinner Service** (188 Pieces), $35.—18 Dinner Plates; 12 Soup Plates; 12 Breakfast Plates; 12 Dessert (or Tea) Plates; 12 Preserve Plates; 12 Individual Butter Plates; 12 Breakfast Coffees and Saucers; 12 Teas and Saucers; 12 After-Dinner Coffees and Saucers; 1 Soup Tureen (complete); 1 Gravy Tureen (complete); 1 Sauce-Boat and Stand; 2 Pickles; 1 Covered Butter; 2 Bread Plates; 2 Bakers; 2 Oval Cover Dishes; 2 Round Cover Dishes; 5 Meat Dishes; 2 Fruit Comports; 1 Sugar, Cream, and Bowl.

**Tea Service** (78 Pieces), $9.50.—1 Teapot, Sugar, and Cream; 2 Cake Plates; 12 Handled Teas and Saucers; 18 Tea Plates; 12 Sauce Plates; 12 Individual Butters; 1 Platter; 1 Covered Butter and Drain.

**Breakfast Service** (66 Pieces), $12.—12 Coffees and Saucers; 12 Plates; 12 Individual Butters; 2 Covered Dishes; 2 Bakers; 3 Platters; 1 Covered Butter and Drain; 1 Sugar, Cream, and Bowl; 2 Bread Plates.

(Samples mailed if desired.)

JONES, McDUFFEE, & STRATTON,
SUCCESSORS TO OTIS NORCROSS & CO., BOSTON.



*Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston.*

## D. P. Ilsley & Co.

A TWO-MONTHS' TRIP TO EUROPE FOR A PERSONAL SELECTION OF THE FINEST GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FURS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, ETC.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF A FLOURISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Nearly all the readers of The Harvard Register are acquainted, either personally or by reputation, with D. P. Ilsley & Co., one of the largest and most flourishing houses in the hat and fur trade. The house has almost from its beginning, fifteen years ago, taken a foremost position in its line; the aim being to cater chiefly to persons of exquisite taste and keen judgment. Ever since it was established, it has been engaged in bringing before the people of New England choice goods and new styles.

The senior member of the firm, D. P. Ilsley, has had a constant experience in this trade for thirty-one consecutive years, and has filled every position from the errand-boy to the proprietor of a leading establishment. He goes to Europe, and personally selects in the foreign markets those goods which he feels satisfied will meet the wants of his patrons,—who include many of the wealthiest and most fastidious people in Boston and its vicinity. Aug. 31 he returned from his trip in 1880, bringing with him the first importation, which is to be followed by arrivals on almost every Cunard steamer. This year he secured the exclusive control of the wares of Victor Jay & Co. of London, a firm that stands second to none in the manufacture of hats. The styles of men's hats this year will vary somewhat from those of last year. The Harvard trade never approved of the broad-brimmed hats; and now the trade in general reject them, and the narrow-brimmed hats will be the leading style. Among the goods now arriving are fine selections of English stiff hats, English and French opera-hats, especially adapted for students; English silk hats of new design, suited expressly for the taste of Bostonians; but above all an elegant and exquisite assortment of hats for ladies. The ladies' department of D. P. Ilsley & Co. is seldom advertised; the house relying for its trade chiefly on the reputation of its work, which is invariably done satisfactorily to gratify the taste of the most cultured women. And, although this is one of the least pushed, it is nevertheless one of the most important departments of this establishment. One of the special features of the new importations for ladies are unique patterns of flexible-brimmed stiff hats for driving, walking, or riding. Many designs in the recent importations are quite new, including the "Cleveland," the "Fortescue," and variations of the Tam O'Shanter hat, but to a great extent all are modifications of the Marie Stuart style. These hats are made chiefly of fine long-napped beaver, in various shades. In fact, the finer grades of beaver furs are being generally used, people learning readily to distinguish between the best and other qualities. D. P. Ilsley & Co. deal not only in hats for ladies, gentlemen, and children, but they also manufacture and import furs, umbrellas, canes, gloves, and kindred articles. In the line of furs they will soon open some of the loveliest goods ever offered in this market. They include dolmans for dress garments, which are made larger than heretofore, and seem to be supplanting sacques. A novelty in furs in the better class of the stock is the golden white beaver, which alone is worth a visit to Ilsley's to see. In the line of plumes, there is no better assortment to be found anywhere in Boston. English silk umbrellas, foreign walking-sticks, also form a part of the importations.

But the firm, while importing and manufacturing extensively, also deals in the goods made by the most reliable firms in this country. For fifteen years D. P. Ilsley & Co. have occupied the same store, No. 385 Washington Street, Boston. The store itself is not grand nor elaborately furnished, but it is a model of neatness. The stock, however, is in its line unsurpassed: it is more replete than ever before, being larger and more varied, the styles more numerous and unique, and including many shapes made expressly and solely for Ilsley & Co.

Before closing, mention must be made of "the rooster" which usually accompanies D. P. Ilsley & Co.'s advertisements. It is simply a trade-mark.

An inviolable rule of this house is to treat with extreme politeness every person who enters the store on any business whatever. A buyer of a fifty-cent hat goes away as well satisfied as the best of the patrons of the establishment.

TIFFANY & CO., jewellers, Union Square, New York City, invite attention to their new bridge movement stem-winding Watches in 18-carat gold hunting cases, at One Hundred Dollars each.

They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold, and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch. Correspondence invited.

Address, TIFFANY & CO.,
NEW YORK.

## The New-England Conservatory.

THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTRY.

The superior advantages which the New-England Conservatory offers to students of music have made it the largest music school in the world. More than twenty-five thousand students have availed themselves of its privileges; and many have secured here a finished musical education. A single study, with the collateral advantages in one term, may occupy one hundred and twenty-five hours of musical instruction. All for $15 per quarter. Pupils in the course may pursue all English branches free. Connected with the Conservatory is a School of Oratory and Dramatic Action, already the largest in the country. Circulars sent upon application.

**New-England Conservatory of Music, Music Hall, Boston.**

## HENRY H. TUTTLE & CO.,

## FASHIONABLE SHOE DEALERS

AND LARGE IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SHOES,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND WINTER STS.,

BOSTON.

# NEW BOOKS.

### THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

By W. D. HOWELLS. 12mo. $1.50.

Mr. Howells has given us a remarkable novel. It belongs to a higher class of fiction than his earlier stories. The artistic purpose is more ambitious, the analysis of character is more searching, the exploration of mental processes and influences is more ingenious and more brilliant, and in clearness, beauty, and symmetry the work is a model. The subject has been used by many novelists before, but it is new as Mr. Howells treats it, and we may lay down the book feeling that here is an American novel of the most piquant originality. — *New-York Tribune.*

It can scarcely be questioned that in "The Undiscovered Country" Mr. Howells penetrates more deeply into life and character than in any previous story, and gives us his broadest and strongest work. The most fascinating and baffling problems of life and thought are brought into the story. — *Boston Journal.*

### THE STILLWATER TRAGEDY.

A NOVEL. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, author of "Prudence Palfrey," "Marjorie Daw," etc. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.50.

In this novel, Mr. Aldrich's power and charm as a story-teller are shown most attractively. The life and characters of a New-England manufacturing town are depicted with singular accuracy and felicity; the smouldering discontent among workingmen, and the strike in which it culminated, are portrayed with admirable skill: while the tragedy itself, the unravelling of the mystery surrounding it, and the love which illuminates the whole story, are described with the firm and delicate touch in which Mr. Aldrich is almost unrivalled. Both the story, and the exquisite grace and skill with which it is told, cannot fail to make it very popular.

### THE "GLOBE" HAWTHORNE.

A new edition of the complete works of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, uniform with the "*Globe*" COOPER, DICKENS, and WAVERLEY, which have proved so widely popular. It contains all of Hawthorne's works, — Novels, Short Stories, Travel Essays, Note-Books, and Books for Children. 6 volumes, with 24 illustrations. *Sold only in Sets.* Price of sets: in cloth, $10; half calf, $25.

### ULTIMA THULE.

A New Volume of Poems. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. With new portrait of Mr. Longfellow. 1 vol. 16mo. Bevelled edges, gilt top, $1.00.

This book comprises the poems Mr. Longfellow has written since the publication of "Kéramos," in 1878. The exquisite character of the poetry; the premonition suggested by the title, that Mr. Longfellow regards himself as approaching the limit of his productive activity; and the striking portrait, — cannot fail to secure for this book a large circulation.

### THE IRON GATE, AND OTHER POEMS.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. With a fine new Steel Portrait. 1 vol. 12mo, gilt top, $1.25.

In this volume Dr. Holmes has collected the class, occasional, and other poems, which he has written since his "Songs of Many Seasons" appeared in 1874. It takes its title from the beautiful and touching poem read by Dr. Holmes at the breakfast given in his honor last December. An excellent new portrait adds to the attractiveness of an exceedingly attractive book.

### "MODERN CLASSICS."

This is the title chosen for a series of tasteful little books to be made up of combinations of the admirable "Vest-Pocket" volumes.

☞ THREE OF THESE ARE NOW READY. ☜

| | |
|---|---|
| Evangeline. | |
| The Courtship of Miles Standish . . | H. W. LONGFELLOW. |
| Favorite Poems. | |
| Culture, Behavior, Beauty . . . . . | |
| Books, Art, Eloquence . . . . . | R. W. EMERSON. |
| Power, Wealth, Illusions . . . . . | |
| Snow-Bound . . . . . | |
| The Tent on the Beach . . . . . | J. G. WHITTIER. |
| Favorite Poems . . . . . | |

Tastefully bound and stamped. 75 cents each.

*** *For sale by booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.*

**HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO.,**

BOSTON.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

# D. APPLETON & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

**The Brain as an Organ of Mind.**

By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Medicine in University College, London; author of "Paralysis from Brain Disease." With numerous illustrations. One vol., 12mo, 708 pages. Cloth. Price, $2.50.

"The fullest scientific exposition yet published of the views held on the subject of psychology by the advanced physiological school. It teems with new and suggestive ideas; and though the author displays throughout his customary boldness of speculation, he does not allow himself to be carried away so freely as of old by his own exuberant wealth of 'scientific imagination.'" — *London Athenæum.*

II.

*SECOND VOLUME OF*

**Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts.**

Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts and Collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions, and Trades, etc., etc. Sixth edition, revised and partly re-written by Prof. RICHARD V. TUSON. Vol. II., completing the work, now ready. 8vo, 1,796 pages (complete). Price $4.50 per volume.

III.

**A History of Philosophy in Epitome.**

By ALBERT SCHWEGLER. Translated from the first edition of the original German by Julius H. Seelye. Revised from the ninth German edition, containing important additions and modifications, with an Appendix, continuing the History in its more prominent lines of development since the time of Hegel, by Benjamin T. Smith. 12mo, 469 pages. Cloth. Price, $2.00.

IV.

**Livy.**

By the Rev. W. W. CAPES, M.A. Fifth volume in "Classical Writers." 16mo, flexible. Price, 60 cents. Previously published in the series: "Milton," "Euripides," "Sophocles," "Virgil." Uniform style. 60 cents each.

V.

**Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.**

By HERBERT SPENCER. A new cheap edition of Herbert Spencer's famous Essays on Education. One vol., 12mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers; or any work sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

**D. APPLETON & CO.,**

PUBLISHERS,

1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

# STANDARD

AND IMPORTANT BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

# A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON.

**CHARLES LAMB'S Complete Works.**
Including *Elia* and *Eliana* (the last containing the hitherto uncollected writings of Lamb), corrected and revised, with Life, by SIR T. N. TALFOURD, and Steel Portrait. A *New Edition* in 3 vols. Price $3.75 (reduced from $7.50).

**HALLAM'S Complete Works.**
New edition. Price reduced from $17.50 to $7.50 per set. Comprising unabridged editions of: —
Constitutional History of England. 2 vols.
Middle Ages of Europe. 2 vols.
Literature of Europe. 2 vols.

**MILMAN'S Complete Works.**
History of Christianity. 3 vols.
History of Jews. 3 vols.
History of Latin Christianity. 8 vols.
In cloth, $1.75 per vol.

**DISRAELI'S Complete Works.**
Curiosities of Literature. 4 vols.
Amenities of Literature. 2 vols.
Calamities and Quarrels of Authors. 2 vols.
Literary Character and Men of Genius. 1 vol.
In cloth, $1.75 per vol.

**MAY'S Constitutional History of England.**
New edition with supplementary chapter. 1760-1871. 2 vols. 1,100 pages. $3.50.
Same author's History of Democracy in Europe. 2 vols., octavo. 1,100 pages. $5.00.

**MACAULAY'S Essays.**
With a biographical and critical introduction from the well-known pen of Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE. Printed from the Riverside plates (large type). Cloth. 3 vols., 3,000 pages, with index of 55 pages, and a portrait. Price reduced from $5.00 to $3.75.

**SUPLEE'S Trench on Words.**
From the latest revised English edition. With an exhaustive analysis, additional words for illustration, and questions for examination, by THOMAS D. SUPLEE. The advantages claimed for it, over all other editions, are self-evident. 12mo, cloth, 400 pages. Net price $1.00.

Copies of these books sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by

**A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,**

714 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

# ROBERTS BROTHERS'

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**POEMS.**

By EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "The Light of Asia." 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

This volume contains the Indian Song of Songs, miscellaneous poems, and translations from the Greek poets, with a preface written for this authorized edition by Mr. Arnold.

**SANSKRIT AND ITS KINDRED LITERATURES.**

Studies in Comparative Literature. By LAURA ELIZABETH POOR. 16mo. Price, $2.00.

The substance of this book, embodying knowledge acquired in a field inaccessible to general readers, was read before some select audiences of very intelligent people in Boston and vicinity, to their great interest and delight.

**FRAGMENTS OF CHRISTIAN HISTORY.**

By Prof. JOSEPH H. ALLEN, lecturer on ecclesiastical history in Harvard University. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.

**CERTAIN MEN OF MARK.**

Studies of Living Characters. By GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

The studies include Gladstone, Bismarck, Gambetta, Beaconsfield, Castelar, Victor Hugo, John Bright, and the three Emperors, — Alexander, William, and Francis Joseph.

**THE ACTOR AND HIS ART.**

By COQUELIN. Translated from the French by Miss ALGER. 16mo, cloth. Price, 50 cents.

**A MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR ANDREW, with Reminiscences.**

By PELEG W. CHANDLER. With a portrait, view of his birthplace, and other illustrations. 16mo, cloth. (In preparation.)

These books are for sale by all booksellers, and can be obtained direct from the publishers, postpaid, on receipt of advertised price.

**ROBERTS BROTHERS,**

299 Washington St., Boston.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

## New York AND New England

RAILROAD COMPANY

6%

## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Due 1905. Interest payable January and July 1st.
Coupon Bonds, $1000 each, with Provision for Registration.

FOR SALE BY

## CHAS. A. SWEET & CO.,

No. 40 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BOSTON'S PALATIAL HOTEL.

Commonwealth Avenue, corner Dartmouth Street, - - - Boston.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
J. W. Wolcott, formerly Proprietor of The Brunswick, has opened THE VENDOME, on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, one of the most palatial hotels in the world.

An illustrated and handsomely printed history and description of THE VENDOME, and the famous BACK-BAY DISTRICT in which it is situated, will be sent free on application.

J. W. WOLCOTT, The Vendome, Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

## WHITTIER MACHINE COMPANY,

BOSTON.

WORKS, No. 1176 Tremont St.

OFFICE, No. 87 Milk St., P. O. Square,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.

CHARLES WHITTIER, PRESIDENT. A. C. WHITTIER, TREASURER.

New York Office, 120 Broadway. HENRY C. JOHNSON, Agent.

THE NEWEST THING IN CARPETS.

## JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

THE LARGEST

## CARPET MANUFACTURERS

IN THE UNITED STATES,

525 and 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

We manufacture every grade of carpet from the finest Moquets and Wiltons to the commonest Ingrains, and are the only manufacturers in the world who can furnish a retail department complete with the productions of their own looms. We have a large corps of designers constantly producing new patterns and designs; and in our Boston establishment, 525 and 527 Washington Street, can be seen a fine display of many handsome and unique designs not to be found elsewhere. We give to our customers the advantage of buying directly from the manufacturers.

Samples sent by mail. JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, Boston.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS

OF

Government Bonds and other Securities and Valuables.

## THE UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

OF BOSTON,

FOR THE DEPOSIT OF VALUABLES, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES,

IN THE

UNION BUILDING, - - 40 STATE STREET.

SAFES FROM $10.00 TO $100.00 A YEAR.

HENRY LEE, MANAGER. GEORGE C. LEE, SUB-MANAGER.

EXQUISITE GOODS.

## PROCTOR & MOODY

*Manufacture and import the finest Stationery, and Stationers' Goods, to be found anywhere in this country. Engraving and printing executed in their own workshops and by their own men. The only firm in Boston which manufactures on its own premises, for the benefit of retail customers. Therefore the best goods and the greatest bargains are offered. Special bargains in Papers and Envelopes to suit all requirements, business and social. Correspondence solicited.*

PROCTOR & MOODY,

Stationers, Engravers, Printers, and Manufacturers,

37 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

# The Harvard Register.

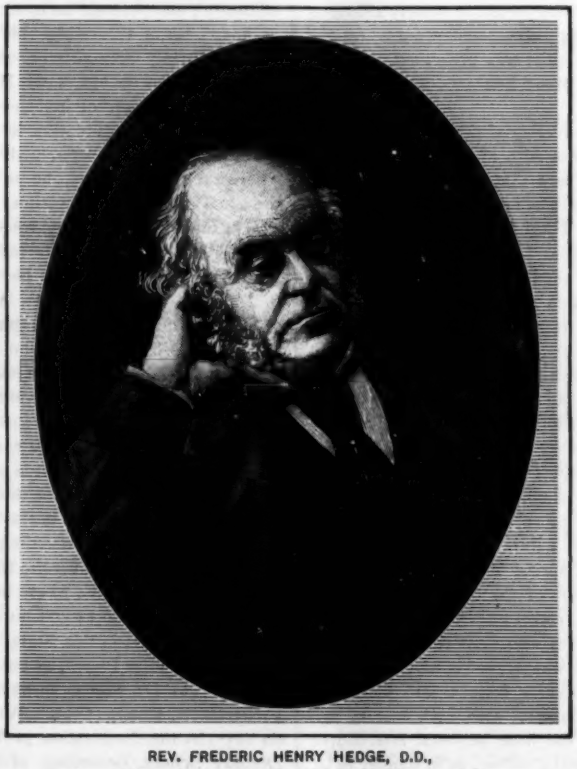
*Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 3.*

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

## REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822–26.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

WHEN I entered college, all the students were required to board in commons. The exceptions to this rule were very few, and were allowed only for special reasons, and by a vote of the faculty. The price was two dollars and a half a week, and the fare as good as the average student had been accustomed to. Commons had been in former times a frequent cause of disturbance and rebellion, but at that time no complaints were prevalent. The four classes occupied the four halls on the first floor of University, — the seniors and juniors the two outer ones, the sophomores and freshmen the inner ones. The freshman and sophomore halls adjoined each other, and could be thrown into one by folding-doors, and other large openings which were usually kept carefully closed and fastened. On one occasion, however (this was before my day), some of them got open, and a good-humored encounter ensued between the classes. Soon all the dishes, plates, cups, and saucers, of both halls, were in the air; and a tutor was heard to say, as he left the scene, that "he could not breathe an atmosphere of crockery." These halls, with the intervening passages, were at that time the scene of the commencement dinner, which was merely a feeding-time, scarcely a refreshment, after the fatigue of the public exercises. The modern student has probably often speculated with curiosity on the final cause of the large circular blind windows in the inner walls of those halls. They were designed to give as much unity as possible to the whole floor for this annual occasion. But very imperfectly did they answer the purpose. The assembly was a huge promiscuous gathering. No attempt was made to bring classmates together, no public speaking was possible, and even Dr. Pierce's stentorian voice failed of producing perfect time in the singing of the venerable Seventy-eighth Psalm. Subsequently the commencement dinner took place in Harvard Hall, after the modest and seemly architecture of that building had been spoilt by the addition to its front. This place was much better adapted to the purpose than the former; but it is only since *alma mater* has had her present magnificent hall, in which to gather her children about her table, and afford them ample opportunity of public and private social enjoyment, that the partakers of the feast can go away feeling that they have been at a family dinner, and that their sense of mutual relationship has been renewed by the occasion.



REV. FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D.D.,
PROFESSOR OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Whilst I was in college public attention was drawn to the expenses of education at Harvard, and it was thought expedient to effect as large a reduction of them as possible. The price of commons was lowered to a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, and some articles of the fare that might be considered as luxurious were retrenched. At the same time the facility of getting one's "name out of commons" was increased. Permission, indeed, was granted to all who asked for it. Commons thus became merely one of the many boarding-places in the town. The maintenance of them, however, served to keep down the price of board. Commons were considered preferable to any board that could be found at the same price. In consequence of this change, the number of boarders in commons was so far reduced that two halls were found sufficient for their accommodation. The seniors and sophomores occupied one hall together, juniors and freshmen another.

The peace of our freshman year was much disturbed by an innovation on the established college routine, attempted by our Greek tutor, George Bancroft.[1] He had just returned from Germany with new ideas of college organization, and doubtless with commendable zeal for improved methods of instruction, and obtained the sanction of the immediate government for the experiment of dividing the class into sections, which should have different lessons, and proceed at different rates of rapidity, according to their capacity and previous preparation. This measure was exceedingly distasteful to the class, and kept it in a state of chronic irritation, with occasional outbursts of violence, through the first two terms of the year, in the course of which we lost, by means of it, some valuable classmates. It was the more unfortunate, as Mr. Bancroft's brilliant scholarship and enthusiastic nature would have made him an efficient and popular teacher. The project was given up at the end of the second term; and during the third term the whole class read Homer with him, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. When the disturbing cause was removed, his eminent gifts as an instructor were felt and acknowledged. He did much more than merely hearing recitations. He gave valuable instruction, not only on the immediate lesson, but on matters connected with it. Sometimes the hour of recitation was almost wholly occupied by an eloquent extemporaneous lecture on some topic of literature or history suggested by the lesson.

I turn aside a while from the recital of personal experiences, to mention that this experiment was repeated a few years afterward, in reference to all the college studies, by a decree of the highest college authorities. It was done at the suggestion and recommendation of Professor Ticknor, who was understood to have great influence in the college councils. The experiment, even when tried under such sanctions, succeeded no better than before. After keeping college in a turmoil for a year, it was left to the heads of the several departments of instruction, whether to continue it or not, and was abandoned by them all, except by Professor Ticknor in the department of modern languages. [See Quincy's "History of Harvard University," vol. ii. p. 369.]

Students at the present day, when so large a place in the curriculum is given to the study of history, will be surprised to learn the poor

[1] When Mr. Everett and Mr. Bancroft returned about the same time from Germany, with their degrees of Doctor of Philosophy then first conferred on Americans, the students called them the Great and Little Peedee. Whether posterity will retain these relative designations as the students meant them, time only will disclose.

Copyright, 1880, by MOSES KING.

provision that was made for it at the period I am describing. During the sophomore year, there was one recitation a week, on Saturday morning after breakfast, in Tytler's meagre compend of General History. The most conscientious students cared very little about their preparation for it. It was considered, in fact, a sort of joke. Tytler was rarely spoken of without a smile. On our way into Boston we stopped at the recitation-room, and recited our Tytler, or failed of reciting it, as the case might be. The book was never wholly gone through. At the end of the year, at whatever place in it we might have arrived, our lessons in history came to an abrupt termination, and *alma mater* never opened her lips to us again on the subject.

There was at that time an institution, now I believe fallen into disuse, called study-hours. These commenced at nine A.M., when the "study-bell" was rung, and continued till noon, leaving a free interval till dinner-time, and after dinner till two o'clock, when the study-bell was again rung, and study-hours continued from that time till evening prayers. The evening was free till nine o'clock, when the bell was rung, and study-hours again began. During these hours all students were supposed to be in their rooms, diligently pursuing their studies. Practically this regulation was liberally interpreted, as merely affording an officer ground for suppressing any extraordinary noise or disturbance in these hours; but, provided quiet was preserved, students could enjoy each other's society during those hours as much as they wished.

I think that at that time the prevalent feeling of the students towards college officers, or at least towards those with whom they came into most constant and immediate contact, was that of antagonism; and that feeling could scarcely fail to produce some measure of a corresponding feeling in the other party. There was scarcely any thing of that mutual acquaintance, sympathy, and confidence which might theoretically be supposed to subsist between a body of youth gathered together for the cultivation of their minds and the pursuit of liberal studies, and those whose office it was to guide and assist them. A tutor was understood, indeed, to be always ready to help a student in any difficulty that might occur in his studies; but the privilege was rarely used, and a student who availed himself of it would have subjected himself to the suspicion of what was called "fishing," that is, of attempting to gain the favor of the officer by underhand means. The recitation seemed designed to exhibit what the scholar already knew, rather than to afford an occasion of imparting to him additional knowledge. In matters of discipline, more especially, officers and students seemed to be in the position of natural enemies, in which it was the business of one party to exact, and of the other to evade, as much as possible. And yet, when I think of the charming benignity of President Kirkland, I feel that these remarks need qualification. I believe his feelings toward every student who went through college under his eye were truly parental. He was accustomed to speak of the college as "the family." His singular insight into character seemed to give him a personal acquaintance with each one of us, which appeared wonderful considering the little personal intercourse each had with him. If a student was going wrong, or in danger of it, the President was sure to know it, and never failed to give him the kindest admonition and advice. When any college business brought us into his presence, some pleasant remark, or at least the kindliness of his manner, gave assurance of personal interest; and so graciously could he refuse, that we went from his presence almost equally satisfied whether we had gained our request or not. Yet our contact with him was only occasional and infrequent. There were no regular occasions that brought us under his direct personal influence. There was at that time also a survival of much of the awful reverence that once invested the office, and which had given rise to usages which Dr. Kirkland's benignity softened but did not abolish. I never sat down in the President's study but twice: once at the very commencement of my college life, when, at my matriculation, I signed a promise to obey the college laws; and again at its close, when I carried him a copy of my commencement oration, and had occasion to do some writing respecting it. Between those two points, in all my communications with the President I remained standing. It was a prevalent and perhaps not unnatural impression among persons who never came under Dr. Kirkland's government, that he was lax in his administration, and was willing to have the odium of unpopular measures shifted upon other shoulders. Nothing could be more erroneous and unjust. No officer of the government was more inflexible than he in the enforcement of steady and uniform discipline, and from no one was a relaxation of law to be less expected.

I would also bear witness to the gentle urbanity of the elder Ware in all his dealings with the students. And Dr. Levi Hedge, with whom we pursued the most important of our studies, and in whose recitation-room we spent more hours than in that of any other of our teachers, though a certain formality of manner ordinarily kept the student somewhat at a distance from him, never failed when occasion required to show a warm and hearty interest in his pupils, and a final placability when causes of offence had arisen.

---

## PROFESSOR FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D.D.

For half a dozen years or more the name of Professor Hedge has headed the list of officers of the University by reason of college seniority; and perhaps no name is more justly entitled to this position of honor, for in Cambridge his face, as boy and man, has now been familiar during three-quarters of a century. To a former generation the face of his father, Levi Hedge, — for many years a tutor, and afterward professor of logic, — was equally familiar. He, for half a century after his graduation in 1792 till his death in 1844, was connected with the College, and a well-known citizen of Cambridge, where on Dec. 12, 1805, the subject of our sketch was born. After the usual elementary education, Prof. Hedge enjoyed the opportunity, rare in those days, of a residence of several years in Europe, whither, in 1818, he accompanied the now illustrious historian of the United States, George Bancroft. He studied at the gymnasia of Ilfeld, in Hanover, and Schulpforte, in Saxony, there gaining that intimate knowledge of the German language which gave him an early eminence among American scholars, who then gave but little attention to the acquisition of the modern languages. He returned home in 1823, and, entering college with an advanced standing, graduated in 1825. He has always kept up an active interest in Germany's affairs; and at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, he was invited by the German citizens of Boston to address them in Faneuil Hall, on which occasion he advocated the German cause.

Completing his studies in the Theological School, he first preached in West Cambridge (now Arlington), where he was ordained in 1829. In 1835 he was settled over the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Bangor, Me., where he resided till 1850, when he received a call to the Westminster Church in Providence, R.I.; removing in 1856 to Brookline, in this State, where he succeeded his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John Pierce, as pastor of the First Parish, the immediate successor of Dr. Pierce, however, being for a short time the Rev. Frederick N. Knapp (1843). While there Prof. Hedge was appointed (in 1857) by the Corporation professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School, becoming, at about the same time, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, which was then the chief organ of the Unitarian denomination, and held a high rank among the literary periodicals of the day.

He retained his connection with the parish in Brookline till 1872, when he removed to Cambridge. In 1852 he received from the University the honorary degree of D.D., and in 1872 his present appointment as professor of the German language and literature. For this place his early education had admirably fitted him, as his numerous contributions to our literature abundantly prove. His "Prose Writers of Germany," first published in Philadelphia in 1848, embracing copious extracts from the works of twenty-eight representative authors, mainly translated by himself, has done much towards promoting that interest in German literature which has of late become as general as it was formerly exceptional. The work has won high commendation from the most competent critics. A second work by Prof. Hedge, "Reason in Religion" (458 pp., 16mo, 1865), was republished in England; and his third volume, "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (284 pp., 12mo, 1869), was translated into German and reprinted in Germany.

In connection with the Rev. F. D. (now Bishop) Huntington, he completed in 1853 a volume of hymns, some of which are from his own pen, and retain their place as standard hymns in other later collections. He also prepared a "Christian Liturgy for the Use of the Church," Boston, 1856.

He has been a constant contributor to periodical literature; and among the chief of his articles may be named a review of Coleridge in the *Christian Examiner*, 1833, which gives a sketch of the transcendental philosophy then beginning to attract attention in this region; his oration on "Conservatism and Reform," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society here in 1840; an article on "St. Augustine" in *Putnam's Monthly*, March, 1856; and one on "Leibnitz" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1858; his oration at a meeting of the alumni in 1866, on "University Reform," which had great influence in bringing about the present elective system of college studies. It was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1861, in which magazine also appeared two articles, "Genius" and "Irony."

In 1853 Dr. Hedge delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston on "Mediæval History."

He has also published numerous sermons, essays, translations, and other works, among which may be named the following: —

"The Pretensions of Phrenology examined." *Christian Examiner*, November, 1834.

Introductory lecture before the Bangor Lyceum, 1836.

Oration before the citizens of Bangor, July 4, 1838.

"The Atonement in Connection with the Death of Christ." Pamphlet, *n. d.*

Discourse on the death of W. H. Harrison. Bangor, 1841.

Sermon on the character of W. E. Channing. Bangor, 1842.

Oration before the Peucinian Society of Bowdoin College, 1843.

Address before the graduating class of the Divinity School in Cambridge, July 15, 1849.

"The Leaven of the Word." Sermon at the ordination of Joshua Young, 1849.

"The Nineteenth Century." *Christian Examiner*, May, 1850.

"Romanism in its Worship." *Christian Examiner*, March, 1854.

"Use of the Word 'Evangelical.'" Sermon. Providence, 1854.

"The Gospel according to Paul." *Christian Examiner*, November, 1857.

"Brooks's 'Faust.'" *Christian Examiner*, July, 1857.

"Conscience and the State." Discourse. Providence, 1857.

"1758 and 1858." A New Year's discourse. Brookline, 1858.

Oration at the Schiller festivity, Nov. 10, 1859.

"The Broad Church." *Christian Examiner*, 1860.

"Dr. Huntington on the Trinity." *Christian Examiner*, March, 1860.

"The National Weakness." Sermon. 1861.

"Old Age and its Lessons." Sermon on the death of B. Goddard, 1861.

Sermon in Brookline, Sept. 26, 1861.

"The Sick Woman." Sermon, 1863.

"Shedd's 'History of Christian Doctrine' reviewed." *North-American Review*, April, 1864.

"Anti-Supernaturalism in the Pulpit." 1864.

"The National Entail." Sermon, 1864.

Funeral sermon on E. Everett. 1865.

"The *North-American Review* on Space and Time." American Unitarian Association's *Monthly Journal*, March, 1865.

"Live Soberly." A sermon. 1867.

"Practical Goodness the True Religion." (One of the tracts of the American Unitarian Association.)

"Memoir of the Rev. N. L. Frothingham." 1870.

"The Method of History." *North-American Review*, October, 1870.

Sermon at the ordination of F. T. Washburn in Milton. 1871.

"The Faithful Servant." Sermon in memory of E. S. Gannett. 1871.

"Shall the Nation proclaim itself Christian?" Sermon. 1872.

"The Mythical Element of the New Testament." (American Unitarian Association tract.) 1872.

"German Prepositions." 1875.

"Ways of the Spirit," and other essays. 367 pp. 1877.

"Theological Progress during the Last Half-Century." Sermon. 1878.

Dr. Hedge was one of the chief editors of the *Christian World*, published in New York some twenty years ago; and has frequently contributed articles to the *Unitarian Review* and *Christian Register*. For several years he was president of the American Unitarian Association, and has been for many years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Academy, and an honorary member of the Goethe Club of New York.

As a preacher, he ranks among the foremost of the Unitarian denomination. His vigorous, independent thought, clear, logical style, — which is thoroughly English in spite of his German scholarship, — fix the attention of his hearers, and are rendered doubly effective by a sonorous voice and an earnest forcible delivery, which shows no sign of the seventy-five years that have passed by him leaving but few tokens of their passage on his sturdy frame.

---

## THE SPIRIT OF MODERN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

BY JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

THE realistic spirit which in the last quarter of a century has pervaded all forms of art is gradually extending its influence over literature also, and finally even to history. The synthetic school has still its followers, but they are few in comparison with the growing number of those who devote themselves to close analytic inquiry; and it is just to observe that the pains-taking research of the diligent student requires quite as thorough a training of the mental faculties as the syllogistic philosophy of the more ambitious school. History, after all, is a matter of facts; and the true historian is rather he who establishes beyond peradventure or cavil the precise nature of facts, than he who builds upon them his structure of reason. The truly logical mind at once recognizes the difference between the fact and its *raison d'être*, between the thing itself and the relations of the thing.

It is to the ascertainment of facts that modern investigation is essentially turned, and not to philosophizing upon their causes or consequences. Precision is the one thing needful in this order of investigation. The monograph, which is to-day the favorite form of exposition, affords peculiar advantages for this style of inquiry. A limited field can be subjected to investigation of a microscopic character, and pictures be evolved as nice in finish and detail as a painting of Meissonier or a description of Zola.

A mass of such monographs, even by different hands gathered together, forms the most attractive of historic volumes. Indeed, the master of modern historians in his original construction and method of treatment, John Richard Greene, has just set the example in his "Readings from English History." Daniel Webster considered letters and newspapers the very best sources of history. Only the historian knows the labor which their examination, even for the elucidation of a simple point, demands. We are hardly yet alive in this country to the importance of the preservation of both of these invaluable mementos of passing events. Who of us has not in his experience the memory of masses of old manuscripts destroyed from ignorance of their priceless value? How many more are in daily jeopardy of destruction? Where are the Schuyler papers, the Livingston papers, the Wayne papers, the Clinton papers, the Morris papers, the Jay papers? In close keeping beyond the reach of examination, and subject to accidents which attend private residences. Yet all these must be printed, made public, before the history of the United States can be written in the spirit of modern investigation.

Checked in his pursuit of history under such difficulties, town records have been for some years the student's prolific field of research; an investigation to which a most happy and practical turn was given by President Grant's proclamation requesting the citizens of each town and hamlet to present the record of its history as a Centennial contribution. These alone form a vast storehouse of facts.

None will hesitate to recognize the priceless value of such histories as those of Gordon, Marshall, and Bancroft; but not the contemporaneous merit of the first, nor the calm dispassionate narrative of the second, nor yet the philosophic deductions of the third, satisfy the modern inquirer. He will take nothing upon trust; to him no tradition is sacred, and no evidence conclusive, that is not supported, corroborated, indeed proved, by contemporaneous authority. It is not too much to say that in view of the new material brought to light in the last ten years, our history must be re-written, and the *rôles* of its characters redistributed in the new light of their importance.

Scholastic theories propounded in didactic sentence have given way to lucid narrative, picturesque in its facts rather than its verbiage. Even great works which blend the two methods, such as Napoleon's eclectic life and Froude's apotheosis of Cæsar, are more delightful as well as more valuable from the wonderful and minute accuracy of their descriptions of life at Rome and in the Mediterranean cities, than from the strained estimates of their common hero. Mankind has more of the attributes of the juryman than of the judge, and in history cares far more for facts than opinions.

Language has a wondrous charm, and stately periods never seem more fittingly applied than when tracing the story of one of the turning events of the world's history or framing the portraiture of a king of men; but the charm and the grandeur fade as a morning vision if a doubt be thrown upon their integrity of statement. For, of the spirit of modern historic inquiry it may be fairly claimed that its simple, single motto is the significant and sphinx-like question which was asked, but not answered, at the most important crisis of human history, — a crisis to which modern society owes its origin: "What is Truth?"

---

## CHINESE AT HARVARD. NO. 2.

THE Chinese, backward and stationary as to the casual observer they have seemed to be, show, and in some respects to our disadvantage, how even they have been influenced by this progressive age. Foreigners can no longer afford to live like nabobs, nor can they look forward to rapid fortunes, in the marts of the Far East. The five and ten years' limit to a residence in China is now prolonged to almost a lifetime. Long voyages are practically over, and buyer and seller alike have ceased to watch with anxious eyes for the arrival of the next vessel from "'round the Cape." Means of rapid transit, — the Suez Canal, the Pacific steamers, the multiplication of ocean-carriers of all nations, steam-navigation along the coast and up the great rivers, with other means of facilitating intercourse, — the machinery of Europe and America, — all these have been made available to some extent by the Chinese as well as by ourselves. They have not been asleep, but only watching and waiting; and, although perhaps the future promises as much for us as for them, they are learning to do without us.

The practical Germans are fast initiating themselves into every line of foreign trade, and are to be found in every track of commerce the world over, and this largely because of their ability to interpret the required negotiations of business. Young men from Germany may be found in the ports of Southern Europe, supplementing their studies by contact with languages as spoken in the several countries. They go everywhere, and to-day are making their influence felt in the East. The far-seeing German has at his command a tongue which he can use in a foreign field, and thus earlier win his way to usefulness and wealth.

The study of a language for commercial purposes, including the building of railroads and telegraph-lines, the working and developing of mines, and many other scientific industries in which men of education and culture are needed, is not limited to dry plodding in the practical direction for which it is sought. Such a study opens pages of literature which may afford much agreeable occupation.

The great and populous empire of China presents, perhaps, as many possible points of contact with our own country as with any other. We can do with it and for it what we cannot with and for any other. It offers a vast and unexplored domain, rich in mineral wealth. Civil engineering will some day find there a wide sphere of operation. Competent interpreters are needed at the ports of Hong-Kong and Shanghai by the lawyers in their large and growing business with the Chinese; and they will also be needed for the mixed courts, which are to be established for the adjudication of cases arising between foreigner and native at ports where they do not now exist. Our legation at Pe-king provides for both a secretary and an interpreter; and our consulates are in need of competent interpreters, whose duties include such official work as would prepare them for those of the consulship at any time when their services should be required. Possibly our government may some day see the wisdom of emulating Great Britain in the establishment of a consular service for China, so that in time the consular interpreter may reasonably expect promotion; and in any case, the language once acquired under such favorable circumstances as a position in the civil service would afford, the translator or interpreter has earned a *capital* which must not only give him a reputation, but make his services invaluable.

Relative to trade and commerce, it has been remarked that the Chinese merchant is somewhat independent of the foreigner. This is chiefly because he has the command of the language of the country. Thus far in the intercourse with China, the Western merchant, with perhaps a few recent and isolated exceptions, has employed a "comprador," who acts as an interpreter and go-between in every transaction with the native; and thus the principal reaps only a part of the profit of the enterprise, and the comprador not infrequently becomes the successful and affluent merchant and banker. Even in keeping the accounts, the comprador must have his "shroff," who weighs the silver, counts the dollars, and becomes the exchange banker of the concern, knowing the ups and downs of the money-market too well to lose for himself and his master the benefit of the slightest real or possible rise. The qualified interpreter would check many underhand tradings, and could make himself indispensable to his employers. Let a few such men settle in any of the trading ports, and by and by their example will be followed by many others; and not till then may a foreign merchant in China become independent. When the several ports on the coasts and rivers of the great empire have been thrown open to commerce, when railroads and other means of communication have been generally introduced, when the mountains have been probed for their well-known treasures, a knowledge of Chinese will be wealth to its possessor, to whom, also, a career honorable and useful will be opened.

China has entered the family of nations, and is slowly adopting Western ideas. Her ambassadors are being accredited to the most influential governments, and she is beginning to establish consulates at certain necessary points, to watch over her interests. The customs service established at the ports open to Western commerce, for the supervision of foreign trade, is one of the best-regulated civil services in the world, and is under the superintendence of foreigners of various nationalities. Arsenals and shipyards have been established, which turn out most creditable gunboats and weapons of war. The rice tribute which for years has been carried to Tien-tsin, the port of Peking, in native junks, now freights powerful steamers owned by Chinese. The telegraph and the telephone are becoming important agents in the Chinese commercial world. Young Chinamen are going forth into other countries to study modern languages and to acquaint themselves with modern sciences. This, however, is but a beginning. The most vivid imagination can hardly exaggerate that future when a people, taught through centuries to make the most of every thing, shall bring to its aid all the newer and finer appliances; when it shall mine deeper, intersect with railroads its vast domains, dredge its great rivers, and improve its old canals; when it shall employ machinery to achieve what the millions now so deftly and beautifully but so laboriously do by hand.

While the introduction of the study of Chinese at Harvard, Yale, Oxford, and other universities may for a time be viewed chiefly as an experiment, those of us who shall live to see a firmer and better alliance between China and the Western nations, and particularly with our own country, will realize that these feeble beginnings toward the more thorough understanding of a great nation whose past, as we learn of it, we must the more revere, have played no unimportant part in the formation of those national ties which are making the world one great family.

## HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.[1] NO. 3.

### THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

A PUBLIC school with little more than thirty years behind it, gathering its pupils almost entirely from the community in which it stands, and holding them for but a few hours a day, surrounded by a multitude of schools organized upon the same general plan and conducted on nearly the same methods, can possess little interest compared with schools which are for a time the homes as well as the training-places of youth, and which have gained dignity and fame from a long line of illustrious graduates. Yet the Cambridge High School stands in a somewhat exceptional position among the high schools of New England. Its nearness to the University has made it one of the principal feeders of the College, and justifies, perhaps, its mention as one of the Harvard preparatory schools.

The school was opened in the fall of 1847, Elbridge Smith master; but had no house of its own till the subsequent year, when it took possession of the upper floor of the Amory-street schoolhouse. It was not long, however, before it overflowed these limits, and occupied the whole building. By 1860 the place had become too strait for the number of pupils, and land was purchased and plans formed for the erection of a new building; but the outbreak of the war delayed the work till 1863. The next year the present building was completed, and was regarded at that time as one of the finest buildings of the kind in New England. Its situation is on Fayette Street, Cambridgeport, about in the centre of population, though far from the geographical centre of the city, which is near the College quadrangle. The Cambridge "City fathers," though proud of the ancient University, and counting it as the chief glory of their city, have always been a little jealous of its influence; and possibly this feeling may have led to the selection of a site remote from the College. It may be questioned, however, if the good or evil influence of the University has not been quite as powerful as if the high school had been placed nearer its august neighbor.

THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Among the good influences which the school has enjoyed from its vicinity to the College, must be mentioned the fact that it has rarely been without one of the College faculty on its governing committee. In its early days, President Edward Everett, though not a member of the School Board, was a frequent visitor at the school, and graced its public occasions more than once with his presence and his eloquence. It is one of the pleasant traditions of the school, that Professor Louis Agassiz delivered a course of public lectures there in aid of its library and apparatus. Professors Bowen, Torrey, Peabody, Child, and Goodwin, have each served three years or more on the School Board, and have usually been placed at the head of the High School Committee. The Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has been its chairman for the last five years.

The Cambridge High School — or rather the city of Cambridge — enjoys the benefit of a portion of the fund known as the "Hopkins fund," from the income of which, also, the College "deturs" are furnished. The conditions of this fund are made known in the report of the School Committee for 1870, as follows: —

"In 1839 the Legislature authorized 'the trustees of the charity of Edward Hopkins,' who was the second governor of the Connecticut colony, 'to establish in the town of Cambridge a classical school, the main object of which shall be to prepare boys for admission to Harvard University,' and 'to apply one-fourth part of the net income of their funds to the support of said school.' This school was accordingly established. It was provided, however, in the act above referred to, that at any time thereafter, when the school should 'cease to be supported in said town, the trustees shall annually pay over the said fourth part of the net income of their funds to the treasurer of the town of Cambridge, on condition that the said town of Cambridge shall provide and maintain a school, and perform and comply with the other duties and provisions contained in the next section of this act.' The next section is as follows: 'The town of Cambridge shall annually apply so much of said income as may at any time hereafter be paid to the treasurer thereof, in pursuance of the preceding section, to the instruction of nine boys in the learning requisite for admission to Harvard University; the said instruction to be furnished in a public school in said town, the instructor of which shall be at all times competent to give such instruction; and said town shall, so long as said income shall continue to be paid, receive into said school, and admit to all the benefits, privileges, and advantages thereof, free of expense, any number of boys not exceeding nine at any time, who, being properly qualified, shall be selected and presented for admission thereto by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and the minister of the First Church in Cambridge, who shall be the visitors of said school for the purpose of seeing that the duties and provisions in this section are duly complied with and performed.' In 1854 the trustees proposed to the city to discontinue the Hopkins School, and, pursuant to the provisions of the statute above recited, to transfer to the city that portion of the income of their fund which had been previously applied to the support of that school. This proposition was accepted by the city, which thereby assumed the obligations above quoted; and the School Committee of that year immediately acted in fulfilment of those obligations, by appointing a Hopkins classical teacher."

Since this arrangement was adopted, two or three boys at most have enjoyed the benefit of its provisions; but as the city must have received in all not far from $20,000 from the income of this fund, and as it must by law furnish the same kind and amount of instruction as it now does, it may be doubted whether the charitable designs of the good Edward Hopkins have been fully carried out. One of the teachers of the school, however, bears the title of Hopkins Classical Instructor, and devotes his time to preparatory work. The present occupant of the position is William F. Bradbury, who has charge of the instruction in Greek and mathematics. He has been connected with the school since 1856, and has at different times had the entire charge of it for a year or more at a time. His term of service is exceeded in length only by that of Miss Mary F. Peirce, who has been a teacher in the school for twenty-nine years. The present master, Lyman R. Williston, was appointed in 1857, resigned in 1862, and was re-appointed in 1870. During the greater part of the interval between Mr. Williston's two terms of service, William J. Rolfe, the editor of Shakspeare's plays, was master of the school.

Among its graduates who are or have recently been connected with the College, are Alexander Agassiz, Dr. William Everett, Professors

[1] No. 1. The Phillips Exeter Academy. No. 2. The Roxbury Latin School.

C. J. White, and E. S. Wood, M.D., and Tutors James G. Croswell, George R. and L. R. Briggs.

The maximum number of pupils, during the past two years, has been about 500; of these nearly one-quarter may be placed under the preparatory course. The average number of graduates sent to Harvard for the last ten years is a little over twelve. But the number of those prepared for college is somewhat larger. Each year the number of girls taking the preparatory course is increasing. Four young ladies passed the examinations for the "Annex" the present year; while, of the three higher classes preparing for college, nearly one-half are girls.

---

## THE STATUS OF ELOCUTION IN HARVARD COLLEGE.

BY HOWARD M. TICKNOR, A.M.

ELOCUTION occupies in Harvard College a strange position for a study recognized by the government, and included in the published curriculum, of a great university. That position, if not one of mere toleration, is certainly one of trial and of doubt — I might almost say, distrust. The department receives no commensurate encouragement, either moral or material. The formal appointment of the instructors is in itself a presumption that they are qualified for the higher grades of teaching: yet they are expected to contribute in return for their very moderate salaries — salaries such as are paid to teachers whose functions are virtually limited to hearing and correcting recitations from text-books — *twice as many hours of instruction* per week as are required of other members of the board of instruction, and *three times* as many as most of these give. It would seem to be thought that to teach right reading and true declamation, is as simple, and as little fatiguing to the mind and nerves, as any merely mechanical task might be; when the fact is, that no other teaching, except that of music, is so exhausting in itself, or requires of the true teacher more study and reflection in his own private hours.

What is really required of the elocutionist who is fit to teach upon an equal footing with the right men in other departments of a first-class college? Not merely proficiency in the gymnastics of the voice, — that mastery for his own use, and for communication to others, of the elements of speech in their varied combinations; not alone the skill to deliver effectively some particular pieces of prose or verse, and to train others to imitate him: these things are within the scope and power of even the charlatans of the profession. Beyond and above this, he must understand those laws of natural relation which make speech and action what they are, and which give him for the guidance of his pupils and himself, not rules, but principles, whereby he knows and can demonstrate that not the grammarian, nor the typographer, nor the formal rhetorician, can prescribe a true inflection and a just pause, but that these have their cause and their correspondence in nature, as surely as the strata of the earth foreordain the dicta of the geologist and the topographer, instead of themselves obeying the so-called laws of science. Elocution pre-supposes a knowledge of the principles of literary composition, and a recognition of its beauties and defects, not based upon acquaintance with a few authors or a few striking passages, but upon a studious general consideration of thought and style. It also pre-supposes a sufficiently keen and clear criticism to awaken a like perception in others, and to show them that without such knowledge, properly applied, there can be no good delivery. There is many a fine reader of showy selections and dramatic scenes, who could not convey an exact understanding of a couple of pages of Macaulay or Thackeray or Milton or Hawthorne.[1]

It is but fair to say, that it is not at Harvard only, and at this time, that the study of elocution has been and is ignored or misprized. So far back as there are any treatises or critical writings upon this subject and its related topic, dramatic action, the competent in these matters have lamented the apathy or the opposition of the incompetent. The latter still repeat dogmatically that earnestness and naturalness — undefined and unregulated — are better than judicious study and resultant skill. Did their assertion prove any thing, it would prove too much; for the progress of the world is marked by the steps which science and art have taken in overpassing the ancient and respectable limitations of ignorant or undeveloped good intention.

The grand defect in the department of elocution at Harvard is a want of system. The meagre time for instruction is a great disadvantage, to be sure; but, were this time used systematically throughout the college course, very valuable results might be accomplished. In no other department can a student present himself late in his term, and claim instruction in a study of which he knows absolutely nothing. Even in the earlier years, one who chooses any other elective may be required to give good reason, and to prove a fitness for that course. But the instructors of elocution find themselves with a heterogeneous mass of pupils, from seniors who cannot read a compound sentence intelligibly, to freshmen with a fair disposition for dramatic recitation. As the study is more than elective, — absolutely voluntary, — the instructors have no other control over the student than can be derived from personal relationship and influence; and they could scarcely be censured if, wishing to be well-esteemed, while yet desirous of doing their best, they should sometimes consider more the student's fancy than his needs. Two courses are open to them. The first is to try to instil as much knowledge as time allows of the essential points of vocal culture, of rhetorical and elocutionary analysis, and of the different types of delivery, trusting that the student will build his after-practice upon these fundamental doctrines. The other is to take the aptest students, and train them — I might almost say, cram them — for Boylston-prize speakers; in which capacity they appear well, and carry off most of the awards, while perhaps less qualified for daily exercise in good reading and straightforward talking than others taught according to the first plan, who cannot declaim well enough for a public competition.

The only remedy for existing evils, and the only real hope for the future, lies, not in multiplying independent teachers, — wise, experienced, and successful, in his way, as each may be, — but in such a system as underlies all other departments in the University. Let the study be an elective one, unestimated and unrewarded by marks, if you will; but cause the instruction to be prized by making it cost something, — not in money of course, but in attention, exertion, and acquirement. Make the condition for higher instruction to be a thorough acquaintance with what is elementary and rudimental, giving fair opportunity for these to be learned with economy of time and trouble. Were this required, the errors uncorrected at home and the ignorance unenlightened at school would soon disappear from the speech of the earnest and ambitious. For all know and use all vocal elements. Any person who hears can distinguish them; if he could not do so, he could not pass a day among his fellows without being entangled in confusion. The real difficulty is to resolve each element from the combinations in which it appears, and to master it by itself. To say that a person has no ear, is like saying that pupils taught upon the Quincy system have no eye, because they cannot *distinguish by name* the individual letters in words which they can read and write. And in all study of elocution, — by which I mean, broadly, the art of general good reading and speaking, and not mere preparation for public exhibitions, — this resolution and recognition of the elements of speech — this learning their philosophy — is the first and absolutely necessary step. These elements can be taught to many persons at once, just as well as the distinctions between two orders of architecture can be taught to five hundred auditors at a Lowell Institute lecture, — *provided* they attend, remember, and reflect. It is a wretched waste of time and strength for an instructor to go over and over these things with each separate pupil; yet, on the other hand, he would neglect his duty were he not to attempt it with every one who needs such enlightenment.

Subsequent training should be gradual and symmetrical, and no student should be allowed to undertake the lyrical and the dramatic until he had attained a creditable proficiency in the narrative and oratorical.

Beside this progressive system of instruction, — the value of which I daily recognize more clearly after twenty years of study and criti-

[1] I doubt if more than one person in twenty, in all the University, from professor to freshman, could do this without previous preparation or the privilege of self-correction; and not a much larger proportion even then.

cism and exercise, — yet more must be conceded by the University. I mean ample facilities for practice. There should be rooms constantly open, into which students could go freely, and practise what they have been taught. For lack of this, much instruction now produces small results. Many men of decided ability appear on public days inferior to others less gifted, who have had private lessons, not only because of their less instruction, but also because they have not had the one or two hours of weekly extra exercise in the master's room.

If the government of Harvard College will show the same active interest in the department of elocution which it has done in some others, providing liberally for the future as if it believed in a good work to be done, and will not merely drift along from year to year, leaving the department without head, system, responsibility, or hearty encouragement, — if it will do this, there is no doubt the College will eventually train up speakers of whom to be proud, and whose elocutionary instruction shall not have been inferior to any in the world. But if this cannot be done, there will continue to be the old alternation of good teachers, bad teachers, and no teachers, and a series of graduates who will talk and speak according to the locality of their birth, and the accidents of their social or business environment.

---

## THE HARVARD BOOK.

Two young men of the class of 1874, in their senior year at college, perpetuated their names among the historians of Harvard University by the editing and publishing of a work that will always form an invaluable part of the history of their *alma mater* and biographies of her officers; not because their own writing was extensive, but by reason of the abundance of matter that they collected together from an almost incomparable list of writers. The editors had neither age nor experience, but energy and good judgment, combined with the practical ability requisite successfully to carry through what to many seemed almost an impossibility. Their scheme met with sufficient approval to draw forth the hearty co-operation of many of the best writers of the time. The title-page of the book reads: —

THE HARVARD BOOK:

A SERIES OF

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

BY

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Illustrated with Views and Portraits.

COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. O. VAILLE AND H. A. CLARK,

CLASS OF 1874.

Although the articles are termed "sketches," they, as a whole, form the most complete and valuable history of the University, — a history with its facts not in chronological order, but for many purposes much more admirably arranged; a history written not in accordance with the thoughts of one man regarding the whole University, but compiled from the results of study and experience of many men who were among the best authorities on each of the subjects on which they wrote. For instance, Samuel Eliot furnished the introductory "Historical Sketch;" John Holmes, — who is said to be not inferior in wit, and even superior in modesty, to his illustrious brother Oliver Wendell Holmes, — the interesting sketches of "Hollis Hall" and "Harvard Square;" the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, the history of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, which he himself built up; John Langdon Sibley, "The Harvard Library," with which he had been connected for two-score years; the Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns, "The Divinity School," in which he had been a student nearly fifty years before, and with which he had ever since been more or less identified; "The President's House" was the subject of Ex-President Thomas Hill's contribution; the "Law School" chapter was written by the dean, the late Gov. Emory Washburn; "The Medical School," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; "The Dental School," by its dean, Dr. Thomas H. Chandler; "The Lawrence Scientific School," by its dean, Professor Henry L. Eustis; "The Botanic Garden," by Dr. Asa Gray, who had been appointed to the Fisher professorship in 1842; "The Bussey Institution," the Harvard school of agriculture and horticulture, by its dean, Professor Francis H. Storer; "The College Yard," by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis; "Class Day," by James Russell Lowell; "Commons," by Benjamin H. Hall, author of "College Words and Customs," and editor of the Troy *Daily Whig;* but the list of names might be continued almost *ad infinitum*. The chapters were not only from trustworthy and competent authors, but, as an additional precaution against errors, the various proofs were in almost every case read carefully, both by the editors and by several persons who were quite familiar with the respective subjects. The whole work is so completely done and admirably arranged, that nowadays any one desiring information, specific or general, regarding the University as a whole, or any of its departments, needs simply to refer to this one book. It is true that the three preceding histories had thoroughly covered the subject up to their respective dates. The first in book-form was "A History of Harvard University from its Foundation in 1636 to the Period of the American Revolution, by the late Benjamin Peirce, A.M., librarian of the University," 1833; the second was "The History of Harvard University, by Josiah Quincy, LL.D., President of the University," 1840; the third, "A Sketch of the History of Harvard College and of its Present State, by Samuel A. Eliot," 1848. The fourth history is "The Harvard Book," 1874, now under consideration.

Although these are nominally the only four histories of Harvard University, the subject itself has been a favorite theme with foreigner and native, with graduate and student, with historians and "Bohemians." In the histories of the United States, the New-England States, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex, the cities of Boston and Cambridge, the history of Harvard College has always found a prominent place. So that, as Mr. Eliot says in the opening sketch in "The Harvard Book," "the history of Harvard College has no need of being re-written. It is already as accessible as any history requires to be." But in addition to his statement that "the only excuse for attempting a fresh sketch of such a history is, that it may lead back to what lies in fuller proportions behind it;" he might have said, that, aside from its better or at least different arrangement, it is well that a history so rich in its details, and so dear to the many alumni and friends, should be printed more elaborately and more attractively than its predecessors. And in this respect "The Harvard Book" stands pre-eminently apart from the other histories of the University. It comprises two large quarto volumes, making upwards of eight hundred pages, printed on fine paper, with press-work as good as the University Press of Cambridge could do. The type used was new, and every line shows the handiwork of a competent and careful pressman. In many respects the illustrations make it the best-illustrated book published in this country prior to 1875. The views of the then-existing buildings and the portraits are heliotype photographs, giving certainly the most accurate pictures possible; and the prints, it is said, will permanently retain their original appearance. The subjects of the illustrations include almost every thing to be looked for in any illustrated book on Harvard University. In one particular, this history meets a want not supplied by the others. It gives historical and descriptive sketches, illustrated with views, of all the societies; and biographies, illustrated with portraits, of the chief officers of all departments.

The whole work elicited so much admiration elsewhere, that a similar undertaking, "The Yale Book," has since been carried out at Yale College. Of "The Harvard Book" there were about five hundred copies of the first edition printed, and perhaps one hundred copies of the second edition. These six hundred copies will enhance in value as time rolls on; for there will probably never be printed another edition, as the illustrations and negatives were wholly consumed by the fire in December last, which destroyed the office and warehouse of the present proprietors and publishers, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston.

## MARK HOPKINS.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D.

NONE will be so ready as those who make the nearest approach to him to assign to Mark Hopkins the foremost place among American educators. He holds it probably by his years, as age is commonly reckoned, though he is incapable of growing old. He holds it, by a stronger title, on the score of his power of shaping mind and character.

His great life-work was not of his own choice, but was forced upon him because it needed him. He commenced life as a practising physician of the best promise in the city of New York; but two years' successful service previously as tutor at Williams College led to his being recalled as a professor; and when, shortly afterward, the presidency became vacant, he was the second choice of those on whom the election devolved, perhaps the first of the *alumni* in general. But, by the tradition of the college, only an ordained minister can hold its highest office. He accordingly, with a *minimum* of special preparation, was licensed and ordained as a Congregational minister; thus entering, not by the door, but, as a sailor would say, through the cabin-window, a profession of which he has been one of the most conspicuous and honored members, equally in theological learning, eloquent discourse, and consecration to Christ and his Church.

It may be that Dr. Hopkins was deficient in those superficial gifts that serve as advertisements. He certainly lacked the art of drawing pupils. The classes at Williams were small during his entire presidency, although larger than they have been since; and its financial and administrative concerns needed but little of his time, and probably had less than they needed. He was thus able to make himself the most efficient teacher in the faculty over which he presided, and to enter into the most intimate relations with the individual pupils under his care. It was his wont to take the Freshman class in hand at the very outset. They had a nominal text-book, on hygiene (if I remember aright), which was used merely as suggesting topics for advice and discussion, and affording unlimited scope for forays into any and every fruitful realm of thought. His aim in these exercises was, in the first place, to give all desirable counsel as to health of body and mind, modes of study, choice of books, aims in life, and moral and religious duty; and, secondly, to draw all members of the class into familiar and free conversation, and thus to ascertain all that could be learned as to their respective abilities, tastes, habits, proclivities, and character. In the sophomore and junior years, he had, I believe, no stated class-exercises; but he at times attended recitations in the several departments, always participating in the work of the hour. The senior class came expressly and chiefly under his charge. His aim with them was not so much to teach as to invigorate and empower. His class-room was an arena for the encounter of mind with mind, for the earnest and thorough discussion of the greatest questions and the highest interests of humanity, — the president acting as moderator, referee, and umpire, guiding the course of thought while often seeming to follow it, and letting no subject pass without the distinct and strongly emphasized expression of his own belief, opinion, or feeling. It needs hardly to be said to any who know Dr. Hopkins, that his ultimate aim in all this class-work was the formation of character in the strength and beauty of the evangelic model. With him "the Christian is the highest style of man;" and he deemed himself thoroughly successful only when his pupils crowned their other attainments, not by the effeminate and morbid pseudo-pietism which is the opprobrium of some of our seminaries of learning, but by a truly manly and vigorous piety.

The graduates of Williams who have held high places in Church and State — and they bear a signally large proportion to the number of names in the catalogue — render their unanimous testimony to the unsurpassed if not unequalled training power of their president, and are always ready to crown him with whatever laurels they may win. Nor can those who have attended Commencement under his auspices have failed to observe the skilled and practised method in which the members of the graduating class have handled subjects demanding the most careful and discriminating thought and treatment.

Dr. Hopkins's style in speech and writing has its distinctive characteristics. It is devoid of such graces as come of elaboration; yet it has the spontaneous elegance that must belong to the utterances of a mind incapable of coarseness, feebleness, or flippancy. His words, as was said of Luther's, are blows. In hearing or reading him, one is tempted to apply to his compact, massive sentences, with their majestic cadence and their intense *ictus* on the inward ear, the figure of the sledge-hammer. But this would tell only half the truth. His strokes are heavy, and they never miss their aim; but the hammer has, instead of its blunt head, the most delicate of graving-tools, and makes an impress no less finely cut, clear, and definite, than strong and forceful.

I have used the past tense in part; for Dr. Hopkins is no longer the official and titular president of Williams College. But he is none the less a present force there, in some respects perhaps, even more felt than when the secular affairs of the institution — never congenial to him — were under his direction. He still gives instruction in his favorite department of ethics, and still makes it embrace whatever can minister to the healthy nurture of liberally-educated young men. His quickness and power of mind are those of a life that has not begun to wane; and we trust that the time is still distant when his educational work from a realized benefaction and benediction shall pass into honored, revered, and enduring memory.

---

## STATUE OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

A BRONZE statue of Samuel Adams (1740) was unveiled in Boston on the morning of the 5th of July. It was copied by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, from her original marble statue in the Capitol at Washington. It is seven feet six inches high, and was cast at Chicopee. Samuel Adams is represented at the close of the famous interview with Gov. Hutchinson and his Council in the Old South Meeting-house, when he stood with folded arms awaiting Gov. Hutchinson's reply to the demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Boston. The statue faces towards the north, which in an artistic point of view is unfortunate; but is unavoidable from the peculiarities of its situation, at the junction of Washington Street and Dock Square. It also faces Bunker-hill Monument, which, as well as Faneuil Hall, is in full view from the spot. It stands on a pedestal of polished granite, resting on a base of cut granite. It is in contemplation to call the locality Adams Square.

The extreme height of the monument is seventeen feet. The following inscriptions, in gilt letters, are cut in the pedestal: —

SAMUEL ADAMS
1722 – 1803
A PATRIOT
HE ORGANIZED THE REVOLUTION
AND SIGNED THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ERECTED A. D. 1880
FROM A FUND BEQUEATHED TO THE
CITY OF BOSTON
BY
JONATHAN PHILLIPS

GOVERNOR
A TRUE LEADER OF THE PEOPLE

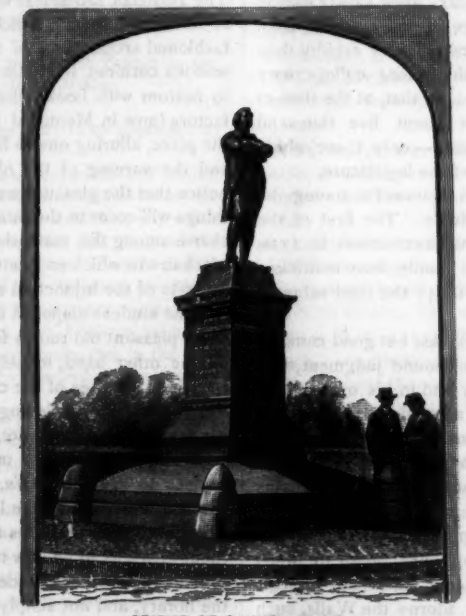
A STATESMAN
INCORRUPTIBLE AND FEARLESS

It has been thought that poor taste was displayed in placing these gilded inscriptions on the pedestal; for it is said, a monument is not intended to be a biography of a man, and that a benefactor of his race or his country needs no sketch of his career for those who are acquainted with history; and, to those who are not, inscriptions can convey only a vague knowledge.

In the statue of Samuel Adams, the city of Boston possesses a bronze casting which ranks high as a work of art, and is an admirable conception of a leader of the Revolution. It is full of character, and stands in a firm, dignified attitude. It has a well-defined head, a clearly marked face, and is simple and manly. It is wrought in the spirit of the Revolution by a genuine artist; and of the public statues in Boston, this is the second that is the work of a woman.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

THERE is a long list of American literary and scientific societies which owe their origin or their usefulness to the efforts of Harvard graduates. The youngest of these, the Archæological Institute of America, has recently published its first annual report. It was organized in Boston in May, 1879, with Professor Charles Eliot Norton (1846) as president, Martin Brimmer (1849) as vice-president, O. W. Peabody as treasurer, E. H. Greenleaf as secretary, and Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), William R. Ware (1852), William W. Goodwin (1851), and Alexander Agassiz (1855), as the other members of the executive committee. The establishment of this society is the legitimate outcome of the growing interest in archæological investigations, felt not only by scholars, but by intelligent and cultivated people generally. The Institute, as its name indicates, is not intended to be a local society merely, but it wishes to enroll among its members, and to interest in its support, all persons who recognize the value of its proposed work. To insure a satisfactory performance of this work, considerable sums of money are necessary; and, as the Society is largely dependent upon its membership-fees for its funds, the longer the list of members the more will it be able to accomplish. The fee for annual membership is ten dollars, and for life-membership one hundred dollars.



STATUE OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

One of the most interesting objects of the Institute is to investigate the actual life and customs of the Indian tribes that still exist where their predecessors formerly dwelt. This is the essential preliminary to a scientific "study of the monuments of earlier times." For this purpose a gentleman eminently qualified for the work, A. F. Bandelier, well known by his scholarly studies in Mexican antiquities, has already been despatched to New Mexico to study the customs and modes of life of the sedentary Indians of that region, and to make a careful exploration of the ancient pueblos, and other ruins, concerning which our knowledge is still very imperfect. If the Society should be supplied with the requisite means, it hopes to extend its researches gradually southward, and to secure a comprehensive, exact, and scientific survey of the monuments within our own territory and that of Mexico, and thus to obtain trustworthy data for a better estimate of the civilization of the Mexicans, at the time of the Spanish conquest, than has hitherto been practicable.

The Society will not, however, confine its explorations to the American continent: the rich results of Dr. Schliemann's and Gen. di Cesnola's excavations have led to the formation of plans for investigations in more classic soil; and a site for exploration has been chosen, which, it is hoped, will greatly enrich our collections and increase our knowledge of Grecian antiquities. Of this work the executive committee says, "Every new discovery, even if apparently of slight moment, adds precision to our knowledge of a past, the relations of which to the present draw closer as time goes on, and becomes more significant as that past becomes better and better understood. This is especially the case with respect to Greece. The influence of Greek intelligence upon thought has vastly increased during the present century, and this is in large measure due to the actual increase of knowledge by discovery. The mastery of Greek intelligence in every field of intellectual expression is acknowledged now as it was acknowledged by their conquerors. The *vivida vis animi* of the Greek still gains the day as of old. The higher the reach of modern effort, the plainer becomes the pre-eminence of the race that established the direction in which modern civilization is still proceeding, and advanced along many paths to a point beyond which their successors have not gone." It is proposed to push this work actively during the coming year. The co-operation of persons interested in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, or in the New York Metropolitan Museum is earnestly requested. These museums might be greatly enriched in this way, as all funds contributed would be intelligently expended, and the results applied as the giver might request.

The report also recommends the establishment of archæological scholarships at Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and other colleges, similar to the travelling scholarship of archæology established at Oxford in 1879.

The report of the committee is followed by three essays, giving the result of the first year's work. These essays are valuable contributions to archæological science, and prove that the Society starts out with all the enthusiasm of youth. The first is by Lewis H. Morgan, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, entitled "A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines." The second is by W. J. Stillman, on "Ancient Walls on Monte Leone in the Province of Gosseto." The third and most generally interesting paper is "Archæological Notes in Greek Shores," by Joseph Thatcher Clarke, who set out from London in 1878, in the small yacht "Dorian," to make a study of the monuments and ruins of Doric architecture, so as to obtain matter for an exhaustive history of the Doric style, a work that will supply a want long felt by architects and by students of classic art and history. These "Archæological Notes" by Mr. Clarke are written in an excellent style, and give evidence of his eminent qualifications as an observer and investigator. They chiefly relate to the remains of Greek settlements on the Euxine, and the islands and the coast of the Northern Archipelago. His account of Assos is of special interest and importance. A second instalment of his Notes will be given with the next Annual Report of the Institute.

## VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR A CLASSICAL EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON.

*To the Editor of The Harvard Register.*

*Dear Sir,*— The Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute are now making arrangements for the investigation of the remains of an ancient Greek city upon Turkish soil. The necessary concession from the Turkish government has been applied for, through the Department of State, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be granted. It is probable that work will begin with the opening of the spring in February. The expedition will have at its head Joseph T. Clarke, and, as his first assistant, Francis H. Bacon. The work to be done is of such extent and variety, that the Committee are desirous to obtain volunteer assistants. The means at their disposal do not permit them to offer any salary; but board and lodging will be provided at the cost of the Institute at the site of exploration.

The inducements for a young man, interested in classical studies, to join the expedition, are very great. Such an opportunity has never

before been offered to our students. It is an opportunity to unite adventure and discovery with study, and to become familiar with one of the most interesting regions of ancient civilization.

I hope that among the recent graduates of Harvard, there may be one or two ready to take part in this expedition, and to assist in rendering its work creditable to the country. I request any one able and desirous to join it, to communicate directly with me.

I am very truly yours,

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 10, 1880.

## THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

BY HENRY WARE.

THE library, like the University itself, owes its origin to the munificence of John Harvard. To establish them he gave "the moiety of his estate, and his whole library of three hundred and twenty volumes." Of these books *one* only remains, saved from the fire which destroyed the first Harvard Hall, Jan. 24, 1764, when it was occupied by the provincial legislature, compelled to leave Boston on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. The library grew slowly during its first century, yet, considering the distance of the colonies from the mother-country, whence all its treasures came, more rapidly than one could have expected. The friends of the infant college were liberal with their gifts in books and in money; so that, at the time of its destruction, there were on the shelves about five thousand volumes. Of these but a very few were saved, — only those which then chanced to be in the hands of members of the legislature.

The most conspicuous name, next to John Harvard's, among the early benefactors of the library, is that of Hollis. The first of the family, Thomas Hollis, began these munificent benefactions in 1719, which, by himself and other members of his family, were continued through upwards of fourscore years down to 1804; the total value of their gifts exceeding £6,000.

Thomas Hollis not only gave money and books, but good counsel. He selected the books himself with care and sound judgment, and had ideas how the library should be managed; and in his own person was equal to a whole board of trustees. He admonishes the college authorities sharply at times for their shortcomings. For instance,— "Your library is reckond here to be ill managed by the account I have of some that know it, you want seats to sett and read, and chains to your valluable books, like our Bodleian Library, or Sion College in London, you know their methods whch are approved, but do not imitate them, you let your books be taken at pleasure, home to Mens houses, and many are lost, your (boyish) students take them to their chambers; and teare out pictures & Maps to adorne the Walls, such things are not good; if you want roome for modern books, it is easy to remove the less usefull into a more remote place, but not to sell any, they are devoted."

He suggests the propriety of having a catalogue, which the library seems to have been then destitute of.

It meant a good deal then to give a book, and "trunks of books," as these old benefactors did in those days. Books were scarce, and worth near their weight in gold when they were landed this side of the water. So some came burdened with conditions and subject to easements. For instance, the curious memorandum setting forth the conditions of the gift of a copy of "Stephan's Thesaurus" are amusing enough. President Chauncy made this entry in the college records.

"A copy of Mr Dunster's note given to Mr Scotow. Thes presents witnesse that wheras Joshuah Scottow of Bostō, marcht hath of his owne free accord procured for the library of Harvard College Henry Stephan his Thesaurus in foure volumes in folio, and bestowed the same thereon: it is on this condicōn and wth this pomise following. that if ever the said Joshuah during his life shall have occasion to use the said booke or any parcell thereof, he shall have free liberty thereof, and accesse thereto: and if God shall blesse the said Joshuah wth any child or childrē that shalbee students of the Greeke tongue, then the said bookes above specifyed shalbee unto them delivered, in case that they will not otherwise be satisfyed wthout it. In Witnesse wherof this present writing is signed by me Henry Dunster prsident of the College abovesaid made at Boston, this twenty eighth of the eight month 1649 Henrie Dunster."

Scottow, at a later day, "took out" the book, for this further entry is found.

"Recevd of Mr. Uryan Oakes prsct ye above Expressed Thesaurus in foure volumes accrding to Condition above: upon the demand of my Sonn Thomas Scottow. I say received; pr me Josh. Scottow this 30th of August."

In 1775, when Cambridge was occupied by the army, and the college buildings occupied as barracks, the library was removed to Andover and elsewhere, whence in 1778 it was brought back again. From that date it was kept in the upper story of Harvard Hall, at first occupying only one of the rooms and at last the whole upper floor, down to 1841, when it was removed to Gore Hall, the number of volumes having then increased to 40,000.

Harvard Hall then differed somewhat externally from its present appearance. The architectural excrescences, which have carried forward the front of the building on the centre and the lower story, did not then exist. There are many views of its former external appearance, but I know of nothing that gives the charming *interior* of the most delightful library-rooms that I have seen anywhere. The Bodleian Library at Oxford recalls more than any thing the look of those old rooms, which *looked* like a library. The tasteful old-fashioned architecture of the last century, with its decorated carved wooden cornices, its Ionic pilasters, its arched alcoves filled from top to bottom with books, the fine full-length portraits of college benefactors (now in Memorial Hall), the atmosphere of repose that filled the place, alluring one to linger in the charming precincts till the bell and the warning of the old janitor, "One o'clock, gentle*men*," gave notice that the pleasure was one limited to certain hours, — all these things will recur to the minds of older graduates as possessing a great charm among the memories of their college life. There were plenty of chairs in which to "sett and read," and no "chains" to the books. In spite of the injunction of old Hollis, even the alcoves had no bars; and the student disposed to pass his hours here in roaming through these pleasant old rooms found few checks in his way, and very little, on the other hand, to help him in his researches. Interleaved and interlined volumes of the catalogue, edited by Benjamin Peirce in 1826, were, in 1841, a perplexing guide to the contents of the library. Card-catalogues as yet were not, nor any of the many ways then known by which the researches of modern readers are aided. The library was a place to keep books *in*, and not to let them *out* of. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the library at that date was wonderfully different from that which pervades the library as we know it now, when the sole thought seems to be how to make it most useful to the largest number of readers, and when readers are welcomed and encouraged to frequent the library, and not simply permitted to "sett and read" by sufferance, as was formerly the case.

## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences.* By EZRA ABBOT, D.D., LL.D., Bussey Professor of New-Testament Criticism and Interpretation. Boston: George H. Ellis. 8vo, 1880.

No more thorough piece of work than this essay of Dr. Abbot's has been done in the department of Christian Evidences since the appearance of Mr. Norton's volumes on the Genuineness of the Gospels, to which this work may be considered a fitting supplement. To the large class of inquirers, even among theological students, who are unable to pursue their investigations to their utmost limits, but are obliged to rely ultimately on the testimony and judgment of accomplished experts, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to come in contact with a mind so cautious, candid, and judicial as this author's. We are glad to learn from him that the epidemic of historical scepticism which has so long prevailed is beginning to assume a milder type; "that there is a wide-spread and deepening conviction among fair-minded scholars, that the theory of the Tübingen school in the form in which it is presented by the coryphæi of the party, as Baur, Schwegler, Zeller, is an extreme view, resting largely on a false interpretation of many passages of the New Testament, and a false view of many early Christian writings;" that Keim, in an able essay on the Apostolic Council at Jerusalem, "demolishes the foundation

of the Tübingen theory, vindicating in the main the historical character of the account in the Acts, and exposing the misinterpretation of the passage in the Epistle to the Galatians, on which Baur and his followers found their view of the absolute contradiction between the Acts and the Epistle." We are glad to hear him say, "I conceive that decided progress has been made in a direction favorable to the possibility (to put it mildly) of the Johannean authorship of the Fourth Gospel. We do not know any thing concerning the theological position of the apostle John which justifies us in assuming that twenty years after the destruction of Jerusalem he could not have written such a work." And again, "Another of these collateral questions on which a vast amount has been written, and on which very confident and very untenable assertions have been made, may now, I believe, be regarded as set at rest so far as concerns our present subject, — the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. I refer to the history of the Paschal controversies of the second century. The thorough discussion of this subject by Schürer has clearly shown, I believe, that no argument against the Johannean authorship of the Fourth Gospel can be drawn from the entangled history of these controversies." "Another point may be mentioned, as to which there has come to be a general agreement; namely, that the very late date assigned to the Gospel by Baur and Schwegler, namely, somewhere between the years 160 and 170 A.D., cannot be maintained." These dicta of so learned a scholar, who has no superior among the writers on whom he sits in judgment, cannot fail of being deeply interesting and of having great weight.

The main topics discussed in the essay are the following: —

1. The general reception of the Four Gospels, as genuine, among Christians in the last quarter of the second century.

2. The question respecting the inclusion of the Fourth Gospel in the "Apostolical Memoirs of Christ" appealed to by Justin Martyr.

3. Its use by the various Gnostic sects.

4. The attestation to this Gospel which has come down to us appended to the book itself.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this notice, worthily to exhibit the thoroughness and completeness, the patient and conscientious labor, the candor and discrimination, the careful avoidance of over-statement, with which these topics, and the incidental questions to which they give rise, and the counter-statements of opponents, are treated in this essay. They make it in every respect a model of what such a work should be. We think Dr. Abbot will be entirely successful in bringing every candid and attentive reader to his own conclusion when he says, "We are authorized, then, I believe, to regard it as in the highest degree probable, if not morally certain, that in the time of Justin Martyr the Fourth Gospel was generally received as the work of the apostle John."

It should be understood that this work does not purport to be a discussion of the whole question, Was the apostle John the author of the Fourth Gospel? but only of the external or historical evidence on that question. Dr. Abbot himself says he has touched "some points" only, even of that part of the subject; that to treat it fully would require a volume, and to treat the internal argument fully would require another and a larger one. But the part of the subject which he undertakes, he treats exhaustively, and, we are inclined to add, unanswerably. He has made a substantial contribution to a final solution of the question. As was said of Mr. Norton's volumes, the work he has done will not need to be done over again. His argument will not be met by rebutting testimony of the same nature, but by an entirely independent train of reasoning drawn from the internal phenomena of the Gospel itself. It is this circumstance that makes this question peculiarly difficult and perplexing. Two lines of argument, each claimed by its advocates to be conclusive, lead to opposite conclusions. Different minds will be swayed to one or the other side, according as they are constitutionally predisposed to be influenced by one or the other of these two kinds of proof. It will be long before these conflicting claims are reconciled, if, indeed, that consummation is ever reached. Meanwhile we claim for Dr. Abbot that he has narrowed the conditions under which a theory of the origin of the Fourth Gospel adverse to the claim of the apostle John can be constructed. Henceforth all such theories must be harmonized with the general acceptance of the Gospel by the Church as an authoritative and apostolic work, early in the second century. — *Caseau Palfrey.*

*The Relation of Modern Philosophy to Liberalism* (from "Institute Essays"). By Professor C. C. Everett, D.D.

Professor Everett's very instructive essay traces rapidly the development of modern liberalism, or independent thought in matters of theology, from the impulse given by Descartes, giving a careful exposition of the form of speculation found in Spinoza, and dwelling especially on the influence of Schleiermacher, and his relation to various philosophic schools. The most original and valuable portion of the essay, however, deals with the philosophy of Hegel. The skill with which his much-dreaded speculations were turned to the service of dogmatic theology is neatly set forth. And, in particular, the value of that system of philosophy is exhibited in two directions: first, as showing all positive dogma to be a symbol or representation (*Vorstellung*) of a truth which cannot be accurately set forth in terms of science; and secondly as a method by which the positive truth and the limiting error in various forms of opinion are successively determined. An extremely important suggestion is made in this connection; viz., "Men rejoice to find that they can still utter something very like the old expressions with something not wholly different from the old meaning. That dogma, they think, has passed a crisis in the history of thought, and it still stands unmoved. They do not know that it has been severed from its root. A creed that one can simply utter is not a creed that lives. A creed, to have permanence, needs behind it an absolute necessity of utterance. . . . When this necessity is removed, the ultimate doom of the creed is sealed." All which we respectfully commend to the attention of the "philosophers" who have been lecturing at Concord the past summer. — *Joseph H. Allen.*

Prentiss Cummings (1864) is writing a book on "Evidence," which Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. will publish this autumn.

Professor Joseph H. Allen (1840), lecturer on ecclesiastical history at Harvard, is writing "Fragments of Christian History," a cloth 16mo, to be published this autumn by Roberts Brothers.

Professor Charles R. Lanman has already in type the greater part of the proposed one hundred pages of text for his Sanskrit Reading Book. He begins his duties at Harvard College with the opening of the term.

Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851) will have ready for publication about Oct. 1, "The Early Records of Groton, Mass.," consisting of an exact copy of that town's records from 1662 to 1707. They will make a volume of 183 octavo pages.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's (1821) essays, "Culture, Behavior, Beauty," "Books, Art, Eloquence," "Power, Wealth, Illusions," will form one volume of the "Modern Classics" series to be published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

Edward Everett Hale (1839) will publish, this autumn, through Roberts Brothers of Boston, a companion volume to "Stories of the War." It will be named "Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors." It will be an illustrated 16mo, cloth binding, black and gilt lettered.

George M. Towle (*f.* 1863) is at work on a volume entitled "Certain Men of Mark," comprising studies of living characters, including Gladstone, Bismarck, Gambetta, Beaconsfield, Castelar, Victor Hugo, John Bright, and the three emperors,— Alexander, William, and Francis Joseph. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

Arthur B. Ellis (1875) is at work on the "History of the First Church in Boston," and expects to be ready to publish it about the middle of next November. The church, of which the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis (1838) is pastor, was organized July 30, 1630 (O. S.), and celebrates its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary the 18th of November next.

Henry F. Jenks (1863) and Grenville H. Norcross (1875) as members of a committee of the Boston Latin School Association are editing a catalogue of the teachers and pupils of the Boston Latin School. The volume will contain notes relating to the history of the school, officers, and pupils; and provide much invaluable data for the future historian of this old and cherished institution.

The following notice of the new edition of Professor Goodwin's "Elementary Greek Grammar" appeared in the *Academy* for Jan. 31, 1880, p. 81. It shows that our English cousins are ready to appreciate good work on the part of American scholars: —

"Professor W. W. Goodwin's 'Elementary Greek Grammar,' in spite of its too modest title, is an exceedingly complete and well-arranged summary of the best results of recent study in this direction. The author has been recognized, ever since the appearance of his admirable treatise on 'Greek Moods and Tenses,' as one of the most accurate and original scholars of the day; and his present work is fully worthy of his reputation. The scientific study of Greek syntax has made great advances of late, — advances due in great measure to the researches of Professor Goodwin himself, — and we have no reason to think that the work of reform has reached its ultimate completion, or that the book before us, good as it is, can be regarded as its final expression. But we distinctly think Professor Goodwin's the best Greek grammar that has yet appeared in England, and we are confident that its success will be equal to its merits."

The *British Quarterly Review* for April (p. 548) devotes half a page to a notice of the book, beginning, "We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best Greek grammar in the English language;" and it has also been highly commended in the *Athenæum*.

# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 3.


## COLLEGE DEGREES.

AT the time of the election of President Eliot, eleven years ago, there was no great value attached to the degrees of A.M., and Ph.D. conferred by Harvard and other colleges; the degree of A.M. being taken in course after a certain time, and upon payment of a small fee. The reason of the low value of the degrees was the ease with which they could be obtained, not only from the leading colleges, but also from a large number of small institutions to which the legislatures had unwisely granted the power of conferring them. Nowadays every degree conferred by Harvard signifies a specified amount of work satisfactorily performed. The governing body of the College had long lamented a condition of things that placed the holder of an American degree at a disadvantage with the recipient of one from a European university. In 1872 it was voted to require residence of at least one year for the Master's degree, of two years for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and of three years for the degree of Doctor of Science, examinations for every degree, and the presentation of theses by candidates for either doctorate. "It is the intention of the University to give all its degrees a serious meaning and a real value," is the language of President Eliot in his "Annual Report" for 1873-74.

The first degrees given under the new system were conferred at Commencement in 1873 on William E. Byerly (1871), Ph.D., John Trowbridge (*a.* 1865), S.D., and Charles L. Whitney (1871), Ph.D. The Quinquennial of 1880 reports a total of eighty-four candidates who have obtained the Master's and Doctor's degrees on these conditions. This showing, which is greatly in favor of the new system, indicates that the greater the definite amount of knowledge in different branches of study these degrees represent, the more eagerly will they be sought for and the more highly prized by the best scholars. Heretofore they have represented simply the generosity of American colleges who were willing to confer the Master's degree upon their graduates on very simple conditions. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that some Western colleges give the degree of A.M. to any college graduate who is willing to pay for it.

It was partly to meet this evil that the authorities at Harvard determined to give degrees only for faithful work in prescribed studies. Better to secure this end, they opened all the elective courses in the College to candidates for the higher degrees. They also established the "Graduate Department," in which during the year 1879-80 advanced instruction was given in Hebrew, Sanskrit, classical philology, eight courses; modern languages, six courses; philosophy, four courses; history, three courses; Roman law, mathematics, two courses; physics, three courses; chemistry, three courses; natural history, six courses; and music, two courses. All this has been accomplished within eight years; and yet it is but the beginning of the attempt to provide such thorough and advanced instruction for graduates, as to make it almost unnecessary for any of them to go abroad, as many do, for their further education.

## INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES.

THE attempt to introduce at Harvard a true university system of study has led to numerous experimental methods of instruction. For professors who have during many years considered recitations the essential means of college education, and for students who have all their life depended on text-books for their information, any application of the lecture-system has been extremely difficult. Our instruction in Greek is probably the best-conducted and most successful trial of this system yet made. Professors W. W. Goodwin and J. W. White in their elective courses last year pursued the same plan, except that Professor White, with the less advanced students, made use of occasional recitations. Professor Goodwin used annotated editions of his authors, but only for the convenience of his students in the lecture-room. About one hundred lines of poetry were treated at every lecture. The students were expected to get in advance the meaning of the passage which was to form the subject of a lecture. Professor Goodwin, then, on meeting his students, first answered questions on preceding passages. He afterward critically translated the new passage, following the translation with full grammatical and historical comments. The work of the student during the lecture was to take notes of these comments, and later, with their help, once more to read his author carefully. Thus, with three readings or about as many hours' study, the student became thoroughly familiar with the Greek. Professor Goodwin gave his marks on the final examinations. The mid-year examinations were given for the benefit of the students alone, who learned from them how efficiently their half-year's work had been done. The lesson generally taught by these tentative examinations was, that neglect of any one of the three parts of the instructor's plan was detrimental to complete success.

Professor White found monthly recitations, or translations of important passages by the students, a great help to the success of his lecture method, as they acted as a slight but sufficient restriction upon the liberty of unwise students, whose interests our professors still have to consider.

## COLLEGE ROOMS.

So far as rent from College rooms is concerned, the University will this year have a larger income than ever heretofore. Every room in the buildings which line the Quadrangle will be rented. Thayer Hall, which last year had twenty-one unrented rooms, will be wholly occupied; the change being caused by the heating of the hallways and the reducing of the rent of rooms. It is almost a certainty that the few rooms now unrented in the buildings outside the College yard will all be rented before Oct. 1, so that the University will receive the fullest income possible from the College dormitories. In fact, a new building is needed to afford the accommodations that are sought by the students. There is an excellent site for a building to form a part of the new quadrangle that is already partially made by Sever Hall, University Hall, and the College Library; and a wealthy person could do nothing better for himself or for the coming generation than to give to the "President and Fellows of Harvard College" a hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts, for the erection of a dormitory that would bear the name of the donor, just as the other dormitories bear the names of Weld, Matthews, Thayer, Gray, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy.

---

THERE is some satisfaction in publishing a periodical if it meets with the approbation of those who read the successive issues, even though it be published at a pecuniary loss. During the past month our mail has brought in many a kind word, as well as a goodly number of subscriptions. This note from one of the most distinguished names in the Harvard Catalogue is particularly gratifying.

SAIL LES BAINS, LOIRE,
Aug. 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I have taken great satisfaction in the numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, which have been sent to me regularly here in Europe, and I am ashamed to have so long neglected to send you the small subscription which you ask.

I sincerely hope you will not be obliged to abandon the work; for, permit me to say, I think it has been conducted with great ability, and is a marvel of resources on all subjects and matters of fact which interest university men.

With great respect,

I am sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. DANA.

Not alone from graduates of Harvard, but also of other universities, do our encouraging letters come. And the following is from one of the most highly esteemed graduates of Yale, the editor-in-chief of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. KING,—Last night my attention was called to your very kind notice of the *Daily* in THE HARVARD REGISTER for August. It was very gratifying to me, and the more so because it was entirely unlooked for. If we could make the *Advertiser* as good for a daily newspaper as THE REGISTER is for a university paper, I should be entirely satisfied.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. GODDARD.

---

IT would undoubtedly have an excellent effect upon the health of future generations of educated men if the founders of new scholarships should require their beneficiaries to pass a medical examination, like that which a well-conducted life-insurance company requires of the persons it insures. If sound health were one of the requisitions for the enjoyment of scholarships, parents who expected to need aid in educating their boys would have their attention directed in an effective way to the wise regimen of health; while young men who had their own education to get would see that it was only prudent for them to secure a wholesome diet, plenty of fresh air, and regular exercise.—*President Eliot.*

---

LAST year fifty-four students in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the College proper borrowed $2,075, in sums ranging from $25 to $80 each. Many demands had to be refused from lack of sufficient funds. These loans are made out of the "Loan Fund," with simply the notes of the borrowers as security, and without interest, but with the expectation that the money will be repaid at the earliest opportunity after graduation.

---

THE publisher of THE HARVARD REGISTER will send for one dollar the second volume, comprising the six numbers from July to December, 1880, inclusive, to students of any department of the Whole University. These six numbers will contain at least one hundred and twenty pages of matter, having no fewer than twenty wood-engravings.

## NOTES.

THE first scholarship in Harvard College was established in 1852. It was named the Abbot Scholarship. Since then 112 scholarships have been founded, which yield to needy students upwards of $25,000 every year.

JOHN C. SHEA, at one time a member of the class of 1879, has received the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University, and is now admitted to the Middlesex bar. He is practising law in the office of Bicknell & Stacy, Boston.

THE eighth day of September, 1636, was the birthday of Harvard College, antedating the foundation of any other college in this country by many years. The 8th of this month the College enters upon its two hundred and forty-fifth year.

IT is gratifying for us to learn that merit combined with energy will succeed; and as a result of this combination the Lasell Seminary, the Chauncy-Hall School, the school of Dr. E. R. Humphreys, and some others that have advertised in our columns, will open this autumn with exceptionally large numbers.

ORIN D. MYRICK, who was for two years in the class of 1875, is a lieutenant in the United-States revenue marine, and is stationed on board "The Corwin," which is searching for the New-York *Herald* steamer "Jeannette," and for missing whalers in the Arctic Ocean north of Behrings Straits.

## GRADUATES.

JONAS E. BACON (1875) is practising medicine in Brockton.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law in California.

JOHN F. KENT (1875) is a teacher in the Newton High School.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH (1878) is studying at Leipzig, Germany.

THOMAS P. C. LANE (1851) is an attorney-at-law, at Mattoon, Ill.

JAMES P. SCOTT (1871) is a director of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

OLIVER H. EVERETT (1873) is practising medicine at Worcester.

EDWIN L. CARNEY (1875) is the city attorney of Leavenworth, Kan.

GEORGE H. ELDREDGE (1876) is in the United-States Coast Survey service.

HENRY C. HAVEN (*m.* 1879) is secretary of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

DR. JOSEPH W. MERRIAM (1856) is the United-States consul at Iquique, Peru.

WILLIAM BOND (*l.* 1850) is a director of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad.

COL. WICKHAM HOFFMAN (1841) is *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, Russia.

JAMES H. FLINT (1876) is studying law in the office of Charles L. Flint (1849).

FRANCIS CARTER (1875) has been appointed sub-master in the Lexington High School.

DR. WALTER CHANNING (*m.* 1872) is secretary of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society.

DR. ARTHUR TRACY CABOT (1872) is secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

The *Unitarian Review* for September has all its contributions from graduates of Harvard University.

DAVID S. GREENOUGH (1865) is secretary of the Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad Company at Elmira, N.Y.

FRANCIS RAWLE (1869), of 402 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., is treasurer of the American Bar Association.

BENJAMIN C. CLARK (1853), a classmate of President Eliot, has been re-appointed consul for the Republic of Hayti, at Boston.

JOHN W. CHADWICK (*l.* 1864) and W. D. Howells (A.M. 1867) were among the after-dinner speakers at the Ashfield fair, Aug. 19.

TO Francis J. Humphrey (1832) has been dedicated the little volume of poems recently published by the Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee (1852).

ROBERT S. AVANN (1877) has been appointed instructor in Latin and Greek at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N.Y.

HOWARD M. TICKNOR (1856) was offered the recently established professorship of rhetoric and elocution at the University of Minnesota; and, although the new position would yield greater pay, it was declined, so that Mr. Ticknor will retain his position as instructor of elocution at Harvard.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON (1846) presided at the annual dinner for the benefit of Sanderson Academy, held at Ashfield, Aug. 19.

DR. E. A. DIMMICK (*d.* 1873), after an absence of several years in Barbadoes, has returned, and resumed his former practice in Newburyport.

WILLIAM ELIOT SPARKS (1869) of Taunton, son of Jared Sparks (1815), is the treasurer of the Cooper Elastic Steel Wheel Company of Cambridgeport.

FREDERICK L. AMES (1854) is a director of the Texas & Pacific, Missouri, Kansas, & Texas, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

HERBERT W. LULL (1874), recently sub-master of the Manchester (N.H.) High School, has been elected principal of the Milford High School, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW (1879) has been appointed an instructor in the High School at Syracuse, N.Y. There were nearly twenty competitors for the position.

HENRY S. RUSSELL (1860) is president of the Boston Driving and Athletic Association, which gives this autumn $13,000 to be trotted for at Beacon Park, Sept. 7–10.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK (1876), who was recently made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has taken charge of the mission work of that church at Woodsville, N.H.

W. I. STRINGHAM (1877), who has taken the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University, will probably continue his mathematical studies at the Leipzig University.

THE names of the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody (1826) and Phillips Brooks (1855) appear in the list of "Visiting Committee" of the Gannett Institute for young ladies, Boston.

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840), well known as a scientist, lecturer, instructor, and author, has recently accepted a position as "reader" on the literary staff of Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE fifteen-page pamphlet issued as a supplement to the "Quinquennial" contains the names of one hundred and one early alumni of Harvard, about whom more information is needed in order to fill out data usually found in the catalogue. It is hoped that every person who may have any knowledge of one or more of the persons whose names are mentioned will forward it promptly to the editor of the "Quinquennial," John Langdon Sibley, Cambridge. The pamphlet also contains the list of biographical questions heretofore printed on the covers of the "Triennial."

AN OLD "HARVARD BOY." — Professor Daniel Kimball Whitaker of New Orleans, who graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was afterward a member of the bar at Charleston, S.C., and who has for many years been a noted writer and lecturer, as well as editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, is spending a few days with relatives here. Professor Whitaker is a remarkable specimen of a gentleman of the olden time, over six feet in height, form erect, courteous and dignified in bearing, and with faculties well preserved, although now in his eightieth year. — *Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.*

WILLIAM COWPER SIMMONS (1868) has recently been appointed first assistant master of the new Berkeley School in New-York City. At college he led his class, which numbered at graduation seventy-eight; since then he has been successively sub-master of the Boston Latin School, 1868–70; a proctor at Harvard, 1870, while he devoted most of his time to general reading; a teacher of private pupils at Newport, R.I., 1871–73; professor of Greek at the University of Vermont, 1873–77; and teacher at Newport, 1877–80. He is said to be a thorough scholar and an excellent teacher.

To a graduate of the class of 1836, Henry Lee, now one of the overseers of the College, belongs the credit of having established the first public safe-deposit vaults in New England. They were opened in 1868, and have always remained under Mr. Lee's management. They are known as the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, and are situated in the old Union building, No. 40 State Street. They received at the beginning the heartiest approbation of the bankers and leading business men, and have always been conducted so satisfactorily and successfully that two other institutions of the same class have since been established in Boston.

THE Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, R.I., is a local organization, which has issued a report of its second year's work. It aims to secure proper sanitary condition of dwelling-houses, and of the city in general, by special skilled inspection of the houses, sewers, drainage, water-supply, and ventilation. It is said to be the first corporation of its kind established in this country, and is founded on the basis of a similar organization in Edinburgh, Scotland. Among the officers are Francis Brinley (1818), vice-president; Dr. Horatio R. Storer (1850), corresponding secretary; Professor William B. Hills (1871), chemical analyst; Dr. Charles A. Brackett (*d.* 1873), one of the counsellors.

HENRY LEE (1856) is a member of the Boston Board of Park Commissioners.

EDGAR CHAMPLIN (*l.* 1880) is junior member of a leading law firm in Lancaster, N.H.

THE oration of Robert D. Smith (1857) on the 4th of July, 1880, has recently been printed.

CYRUS A. BARTOL (*t.* 1835) delivered a lecture on "God in Nature" at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 13.

ANDREW P. PEABODY (1826) lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14, on "Conscience and Consciousness."

FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825) read before the Concord School of Philosophy, a paper on "Ghosts."

JOHN FLEMING WHITE (*s.* 1877), is connected with the United States Geological Survey at Newport, R.I.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860), of Cincinnati, O., has given $10,000 towards the fund for erecting a museum of fine arts in that city.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1821) delivered the closing lecture at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14; his subject was "Aristocracy."

LOUIS ARNOLD (1855) is connected with the Whittier Machine Company of Boston, — manufacturers of the celebrated elevators, engines, and boilers.

H. G. O. BLAKE (1833) contributed to the interest of the Concord School of Philosophy, by a reading from Henry D. Thoreau's (1837) manuscripts, prefaced by a brief original analysis of Thoreau's character.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD (1858) has withdrawn from the firm of Samuel D. Warren & Co., and established a paper manufacturing business in his own name in Boston. He is the proprietor of the Pepperell Paper Mills.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING (1829) gave a series of four lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy, respectively entitled: "Historical Mysticism," "Man's Fourfold Being," "True Buddhism," "Modern Pessimism."

DR. GEORGE M. STAPLES (*m.* 1855) is one of a committee of three appointed by the Iowa State Medical Society to draft a bill for creating a State Board of Health. Dr. Staples and his colleagues have been for some time arduously at work on this bill, and succeeded a few weeks ago in getting it passed by the legislature.

FRANKLIN B. SANBORN (1855) was tendered the honor of representing the United States at the International Eleemosynary Congress to be held at Milan, Italy, during the last week in August. Mr. Sanborn's long connection with the various public charities of Massachusetts merited this official recognition of his services.

CHARLES L. FLINT (1849), for twenty-eight years the efficient secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that position. His duties as president of the New-England Mortgage Security Company now occupy all his time. He was given a complimentary dinner at the Parker House, Aug. 25.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870), the head master of the new Berkeley School in New York City, took the first Boylston prize for elocution in his freshman year (1866); and was chosen by the faculty — as the best classical scholar in his class — to deliver the Latin oration of welcome at the inauguration of President Eliot.

THE DeVeaux College *Register*, an annual publication of DeVeaux College, an Episcopal institution incorporated in 1853, at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., has just been received. It contains an autotype photograph of the building. During the year Henry Sylvester Nash (1878) was head master and instructor in Greek, Latin, and English composition; and William Zebina Bennett (1878), was master and instructor in mathematics and science.

CHARLES L. WELLS (1879) was the editor of the *Manataug Pebbles*, a seaside journal issued at Marblehead Neck during the vacation season.

"The name Manataug," says the editor, "chosen as a substitute for Marblehead Neck, will commend itself to almost every one, both on account of its pleasant sound, and because of its connection with the Indians who early dwelt in this vicinity. At any rate, it has a more agreeable sound than Marblehead Neck, and we are tired of being called 'Neckers.'"

THE following note is from the Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to Judge G. W. Warren, secretary of the class of 1830: —

"Somebody correcting one mistake in THE REGISTER has made another. Our classmate was Richard *S.* Edes, clergyman at Bolton. He had a brother, Henry F., also a clergyman. Their father was a clergyman in Providence, R.I.

"I notice that there is danger of THE REGISTER's being stopped. If taking one more copy would help any, I would do so. Yours truly, E. R. POTTER."

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE HARVARD INTERESTS.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of this association, which took place in Boston from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, was probably the most successful in every respect that has ever taken place. Its headquarters were at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There were nearly one thousand members present. The papers read included essays on almost every scientific topic. The social features were as numerous and as varied as the scientific essays themselves. A number of Harvard men had more or less to do with this annual meeting. The invocation was by the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D. (1832). The Welcome of the Association, by his Honor the Mayor of Boston, Frederick O. Prince (1856). Additional words of welcome from his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, John D. Long (1857). Notices of deceased members read by the permanent secretary, Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology).

The Local Committee for the Boston meeting included Professor William B. Rogers, president of the Institute of Technology, chairman; Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), to whom is due the chief credit for the admirable carrying out of a long, varied, and well-planned programme; Edward Burgess (1871) and F. W. Putnam.

Among the many papers entered and accepted by the Association were the following by Harvard men: —

BENJAMIN PEIRCE (1829): —

"Unity, inversion, and semi-inversion in linear associative algebra."

"Useful practical forms of linear associative algebra."

"Comets of minimum perihelion distance."

"Cooling and possible age of the sun."

"Cooling and possible age of the earth."

(Professor Peirce's papers were not read by reason of his severe illness.)

H. A. HAGEN (professor of entomology): —

"On the Hessian fly."

"On the anatomy of Produxus decipiens."

"On some very rare insect deformities."

"On biological collections of insects."

ASA GRAY (Fisher professor of natural history): "Characteristics of the Rocky Mountain vegetation."

W. A. ROGERS (assistant professor of astronomy): —

"Progress made at the observatory of Harvard College in the determination of the absolute coördinates of 209 fundamental stars."

"A simple and expeditious method of investigating all the division errors of a meridian circle."

"The systematic errors of the Greenwich right ascensions of southern stars observed between 1816 and 1831."

"Preliminary determination of the equation between the British imperial standard yard and the metre of the archives."

"The probable error of a single observation at sea, deduced from the observations of W. H. Bacon, Cunard steamer 'Scythia.'"

"The errors of a few English, French, and American stage micrometers."

THOMAS HILL (1843): "Problems in Watson's co-ordinates."

B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854): "Color-blindness."

SAMUEL WELLS (1857): "Apparatus used in photographing microscopical objects."

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM (curator of Peabody Museum): —

"Conventionalism in ornamentation of ancient American pottery."

"On the occurrence in New England of carvings by the Indians of the north-west coast of America."

EDWARD L. MARK (instructor in zoölogy): "Some points in the anatomy of the coccidæ."

STEPHEN P. SHARPLES (*s.* 1866): —

"Some of the infusoria found in Fresh Pond, Cambridge."

"Commercial testing of sugar, illustrated by samples of sugar and instruments used."

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT (S. D. 1878): —

"Anatomy of the tongue in snakes and other reptiles, and in birds. Exhibition of sections."

"On the summation of muscular contractions."

"Notice of a complete bibliography on Plathelminths."

BURT G. WILDER (*s.* 1862): —

"Partial revision of the nomenclature of the brain."

"The foramina of Monro in man and the domestic cat."

"The *crista fornicis*, a part of the mammalian brain apparently not hitherto described."

EDWARD C. PICKERING (*s.* 1865): "New planetary nebulæ."

ALBERT R. LEEDS (1865): —

"Action of hyponitric anhydride upon organic substances, with descriptions of three new oxygenated derivatives of the aromatic group, — monoxybenzene, tetroxynaphthalene, and naphthodiquinene."

"Laws governing the decomposition of equivalent solutions of iodides under the influence of actinism, and their application to the actinometry of solar, electric, and magnesium light."

"Action of sunlight in the production of chlorinated addition-products of benzine and naphthalene, with descriptions of two new chlorine derivatives of naphthalene."

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (assistant-librarian of Harvard University): "Annual address of the President of the Entomological Club of A. A. A. S."

EDWARD BURGESS (1871): "On the structure of the mouth organs in the lepidoptera."

JOHN TROWBRIDGE (*s.* 1865): "Heat produced by magnetizing and demagnetizing iron and steel."

D. W. ROSS (1875): "Theory of primitive democracy in the Alps."

LEONARD WALDO (S. D. 1876): "Methods in use at the observatory of Yale College for the verification of thermometers, and the testing of time-pieces."

WILLIAM K. BROOKS (Ph. D. 1875): —

"Notes on the Medusæ of Beaufort, N.C."

"The rhythmical character of segmentation."

WILLIAM J. BEAL (*s.* 1865): "Distinguishing species o Populus and Juglans by the young naked branches."

W. J. KNOWLTON (*s.* 1868): "Engraved tablet from a mound in Ohio."

HARVEY W. WILEY (*s.* 1873): —

"Optical properties of commercial starch and glucose."

"Influence of heating with dilute acids, and shaking with bone coal, on rotatory power of glucose."

CHARLES F. MABERRY (*s.* 1876) and MRS. R. LLOYD: "The substituted acrylic acids."

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879): "The age of the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior."

CHARLES E. MUNROE (*s.* 1871): —

"The action of vegetable acids on tin."

"A modification of Berthier's method for the valuation of coal."

The officers for the ensuing year include: —

*As Past Presidents*, Benjamin Peirce (1829); Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1844); Asa Gray (Fisher professor of natural history); Joseph Lovering (1833); and Simon Newcomb (*s.* 1858).

*As Members of Preceding Meetings*, Alexander Agassiz (1855); Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody museum); John Trowbridge (*s.* 1865); and Harvey W. Wiley (*s.* 1873).

---

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE DAY.

THE visit of this Association to Cambridge made a pleasant episode in the monotonous calm that pervades the city during the college vacation. The scientists, to the number of nearly one thousand, came out by various ways; and many admired the city, and wondered at the numerous University buildings. A map of Cambridge specially prepared for this occasion by the special committee aided the members in finding the places of interest.

The general session opened in Sanders Theatre at eleven o'clock, A.M. After the election of members and transaction of general business, two addresses were made, — one by Alfred M. May on the late "Joseph Henry;" and the other by Alexander Agassiz, on "The Paleontological and Embryological Development of Sea-Urchins."

Mr. Agassiz's address, in spite of the frequent use of purely technical words, was attentively listened to by the large audience, who could easily follow the entire argument. By the best authorities it was considered as one of the most thoughtful and masterly papers of the meeting. Indeed, the assertion was current that it marked an epoch in the process of scientific investigation. After thoroughly treating his subject, Mr. Agassiz concludes as follows: —

"The time for genealogical trees is passed; its futility can, perhaps, best be shown by a simple calculation, which will point out at a glance what these scientific arboriculturists are attempting. Let us take, for instance, the ten most characteristic features of Echini. The number of possible combinations which can be produced from them is so great that it would take no less than twenty years, at the rate of one new combination a minute for ten hours a day, to pass them in review. Remembering now that each one of these points of structure is itself undergoing constant modifications, we may get some idea of the nature of the problem we are attempting to solve, when seeking to trace the genealogy as understood by the makers of genealogical trees. On the other hand, in spite of the millions of possible combinations which these ten characters may assume when affecting not simply *a* single combination, but all the combinations which might arise from their extending over several hundred species, we yet find that the combinations which actually exist — those which leave their traces as fossils — fall immensely short of the possible number. Is it astonishing, therefore, that we should fail to discover the sequence of the genera, even if the genera, as is so often the case, represent, as it were, fixed embryonic stages of some sea-urchin of the present day? In fact, does not the very history of the fossils themselves show that we cannot expect this? Each fossil species, during its development, must have passed through stages analogous to those gone through by the Echini of the present day. These stages are the true missing links, which we can no more expect to find preserved than we can expect to find a record of the actual embryonic development of the species of the present day without direct observation at the time. The actual number of species in any one group must always fall far short of the possible number; and for this reason it is out of the question for us to attempt the solution of the problem of derivation, or to hope for any solution beyond one within the most indefinite limits of correctness. If, when we take one of the most limited of the groups of the animal kingdom, we find ourselves engaged in a hopeless task, what must be the prospect should we attack the problem of other classes or groups of the animal kingdom, where the species run into the thousands, while they number only tens in the case we have attempted to follow out? Shall we say '*ignorabimus*' or '*impavidi progrediamus*,' and valiantly chase a phantom we can never hope to seize?"

At the conclusion of the addresses the Association, at the invitation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, sat down to an excellent dinner in Memorial Hall. Martin Brimmer (1849) presided. After dinner a visit was made to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, the Physical Laboratory, the Mineralogical Cabinet, the Chemical Laboratories, the Library, the Gymnasium, and other college buildings and places of interest. At four o'clock P.M., the botanists met in the lecture-room at the Botanic Garden, where Professor Asa Gray read a paper on "The Characteristics of the Rocky Mountain Vegetation." Professor George L. Goodale offered a few introductory remarks. At the same hour Professor Edward C. Pickering received the astronomers at the Observatory, and Mrs. T. P. James entertained at her residence, 94 Brattle Street, those who were interested in ceramics. In the evening receptions were given by Professor Gray at the Botanic Garden, and by Professor Pickering at the Observatory.

The grand event of the evening, however, was the generous reception by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the Bell telephone. His magnanimous hospitality was shown by the excellent supper and perfect arrangements for his guests. But while the guests were delighted with Mr. Bell's entertainment, they were surprised at the brilliancy of his paper on "The Production and Reproduction of Sound by Light," which was read by him on the following evening, in Boston. By reason of the importance of the subject and its practical bearing, taken in connection with the scientific methods of research followed by its author, and the generous credit given to others, Mr. Bell's paper was marked as the most brilliant production of the Boston meeting, and showed that its author is among the very foremost scientific men of to-day.

---

## POLITICS.

GEORGE H. FORSTER (1857) was a member of the last New-York Legislature.

GEORGE H. MILLER (1867) was also a member of the last New-York legislature.

NATHAN WEBB (1846) presided at a Republican meeting held at Portland, Me., Aug. 11.

EDWARD B. HALE (*l.* 1875) is a prominent candidate for the senatorial nomination of Cambridge.

HORACE DAVIS (1849) is the Republican nominee for Congress from the 1st District of California.

JOHN DAVIS LONG (1857) will probably be re-nominated as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GODFREY MORSE (1870) will speak at various Democratic meetings during the present presidential campaign.

WILLIAM F. KIP (1876) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

GEORGE W. GREEN (1876) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT (*l.* 1863) addressed the Young Democracy of Ward 13, South Boston, at Montgomery Hall, Aug. 18.

LOUIS N. LITTAUER (1878) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

ALBERT CRANE (*l.* 1843) has been nominated by the Michigan Democrats as a member of the State Board of Education.

HENRY G. HUBBARD (1874) has received the Democratic nomination for Elector from the Second Connecticut District.

EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN (1878) was actively enlisted in the "Young Scratchers" movement in New-York State last year.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) declined to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fifth Massachusetts District.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE (1855) has declined to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the 5th Massachusetts District.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860), one of Cincinnati's best citizens, has been nominated by the Republicans as a member of the State Board of Equalization.

THURLOW WEED BARNES (1876), editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, is president of the Republican General Committee of Albany County, N.Y.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT (1843) addressed the Central Trades and Labor Union at Boston, Aug. 17, and presided at the Greenback meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Aug. 27.

CHARLES DEVENS (1838), Attorney-General, has accepted invitations to make campaign speeches (Republican) in Minnesota and Indiana, and will deliver speeches in the large cities of the former State in September.

HENRY WALKER (1855) is chairman of the committee of seven appointed to nominate a committee on resolutions, and to recommend the name of a gentleman to preside over the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

THERE is not a Harvard man among the present State officers, so called, in New York. In fact, not one of these officers "ever darkened a college door," except James W. Wadsworth, comptroller, who, when the war broke out, left his class at Yale, to join the army.

EDWARD F. STOKES (1860).—Col. James H. Rion of Fairfield, lately in a speech before the county convention at Winnsboro, said, "If any man in the State can truly claim to have been a consistent (straight-out) Democrat at all times, and under all circumstances, that man is Edward F. Stokes of Greenville." Col. Rion was right: there is no fusion about Stokes. He bows to no "ring," and never deserts principle for policy.—*Abbeville (S.C.) Medium.*

THE Dubuque *Times*, the leading Republican organ in the State of Iowa, speaks of a graduate in the class of 1871, as follows: "Dubuque presents F. B. Daniels, Esq., for district elector, and pledges the district and the cause a very capable, energetic, clear-minded, and pure-handed man. If he is chosen, he will make a thorough canvass, and it will be one that will be as serviceable to the cause as honorable to himself. Mr. Daniels is a collegiate, a lawyer, a popular and energetic speaker, and in every way would honor the position, and we are sure would aid the cause."

## THE OBSERVATORY.

THE search for nebulæ by the method described in our last issue resulted, on the evening of Aug. 28, in the discovery of a star with a remarkable spectrum, the light of which consisted of a band in the blue, another in the yellow, and a faint continuous spectrum. The new stars that were observed in Corona in 1863, and in Cygnus in 1876, gave a somewhat similar spectrum, but the lines were in a different place. The new star proved to be that known as Oeltzen 17,681. One hundred thousand stars have been examined in this way, although less than a one hundredth part of the heavens has been searched.

## MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, Ph.D. (1871), has been appointed assistant on Radiates, in the Museum, and will be under the immediate supervision of Alexander Agassiz.

THE accessions to the Museum Library, according to the forthcoming annual report, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1880, have amounted to 772 volumes, 866 parts, and 424 pamphlets, from the following sources:—

| Source. | Volumes. | Parts. | Pamphlets. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gift | 102 | . . | 77 |
| Exchange | 64 | 230 | |
| Purchase | 249 | 439 | 104 |
| Alexander Agassiz | 157 | 187 | 243 |
| Museum publications | 2 | 10 | |
| Binding parts and pamphlets | 198 | | |
| | 772 | 866 | 424 |

The total number of volumes in the library is 14,098.

## FRANCIS E. ABBOT.

A NEAT pamphlet, containing the full report of "The Abbot Dinner," has recently been published. On the last day of June, Francis E. Abbot (1859) retired from the editorship of the *Index*, a position he had ably filled for more than ten years. This step became necessary by the failure of some of the original subscribers to the stock of "The *Index* Association" to redeem their pledges of pecuniary support. Anticipating the date of his retirement, invitations to a dinner to be given him as a recognition of fidelity and ability were sent to friends of Mr. Abbot and sympathizers in his work. About fifty gentlemen assembled at Young's Hotel, Boston, on the evening of June 25. Letters of regret were sent by those unable to be present, all mentioning the high esteem in which the writers held the recipient of the dinner. Addresses were made by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth (1861), who paid a very warm tribute to Mr. Abbot as a student at Harvard; by the Rev. William J. Potter (1854), who spoke of the work done by Mr. Abbot in the cause of liberalism; by the Rev. George Batchelor (1866), who dwelt on Mr. Abbot's literary frankness; and by several other gentlemen, all of whom united in testifying to the value of his work since leaving college, and in wishing him success in his future undertakings.

Mr. Abbot has always had the courage to stand by his convictions, and through a straightforward, manly advocacy of his opinions, has won a host of friends, including many who are by no means prepared to follow him in the path that has led him beyond Theodore Parker to a repudiation of the supernatural element in Christianity.

Mr. Abbot has gone to New-York City to resume his former occupation as a teacher; and, although retiring from official connection with the *Index*, now known as the *Free Religious Index*, he will be a frequent contributor to its columns.

## THE BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

ITS PROJECTOR AND FIRST EDITOR.

IT was in 1830, early in July, says the historian of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, that Mr. Lynde M. Walter [Harvard, 1817], a young man of excellent family and education, conceived the idea of establishing an evening paper in Boston. He was born in 1799 in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, a place once boasting thirty thousand inhabitants,—a population of Tories. There his maternal grandfather had been one of the wealthiest settlers; and there also his paternal grandparent, Rev. Dr. William Walter, rector of Trinity Church in this city, had taken refuge when the British evacuated Boston. He was brought here as an infant, and was placed at an early age under the care of the celebrated teacher, Daniel Staniford, by whom he was prepared for Harvard College, which he entered in 1814 at the age of fifteen. He was matriculated a sophomore, having passed the two entrance examinations with great credit.

After leaving college he entered his father's store on Long Wharf; but the war of 1812 and the fatal "embargo" had crippled his father's resources as a shipping merchant, and the son went as supercargo to Brazil, where he remained four years engaged in mercantile affairs. Unsuccessful in these, he returned to Boston at the age of twenty-six, and was employed for a brief season in the Dover Manufacturing Company; but the dissolution of this corporation threw him out of occupation. He had been an early contributor to the Boston *Daily Courier* and the *New England Galaxy*, under the direction of that pungent writer and daring editor, J. Tinker Buckingham. His writings bore the signature "T. O." (Thomas Otway), and appeared as criticisms, satires, and narratives. They are plentifully scattered in the *Galaxy* of 1821, and appear in the *Courier* of 1828 and earlier. These communications evince much versatility, and, considering the youth of the author, exhibit a power over language and that tendency towards sententiousness of expression for which he was afterwards distinguished.

He made a few public addresses, one before the Masonic association of which he was a member, and the opening address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in September, 1828. To this address we find allusion thus made in the Boston *Courier* the day after it was spoken: "Mr. Walter's address on Wednesday evening was eloquently conceived and beautifully expressed; the topics appropriate and happily arranged, and the style of delivery distinct, free, and graceful." This literary aptitude no doubt induced him to undertake the profession of a journalist.

There were papers in those days, excellent papers for the times, but it seemed to young Walter that something different was required,—a paper that would take into the households of its readers something more than politics, ship-news, and market reports; something that would be as welcome at the fireside as were the morning papers (there was no evening newspaper in Boston then) in the counting-room; something that would be refining and elevating in its influence, and afford information and instruction on many points, which, up to that time, had hardly been thought proper subjects for discussion in the newspapers of the day, which devoted themselves mainly to politics and other "heavy" topics. One need not read long in the first volume of the *Transcript*, now brown with the dust of fifty eventful years, to see that Mr. Walter had at least a trace of the "Spectator" idea in his mind; and internal evidence goes to show that more than once "communications" which appeared in his columns were from his own pen. If at least one of his successors has at times resorted to the same means of communicating with the public in a manner more unrestrained than the editorial columns permit, he has but followed Walter's example, as Walter followed Addison's.

Having worked out his plan in his head, he carried it to Messrs. Dutton & Wentworth, then a young but enterprising firm of job-printers, on Exchange Street. He did not propose a partnership, but wanted a sample paper gotten out at his expense, he to furnish the necessary copy. The first result is before our readers to-day in fac-simile. It was issued on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1830, just fifty years ago to-day. It was a small affair, with a very large proportion of its space devoted to advertisements, very many of which, it is shrewdly suspected, were of the "volunteer" sort. There was not, in those days, the same disposition to give a new journalistic venture a friendly "lift" that exists to-day; and in his second issue, which appeared on the 26th of July, the 25th being Sunday, Mr. Walter speaks of the coldness and silence with which the *Transcript's* advent was received by its contemporaries.

Such was the character of the young man who projected and for twelve years edited the *Transcript*, one of the most dignified, most readable, and most praiseworthy of American dailies. It celebrated in a very pleasant manner its fiftieth anniversary July 24. The exercises consisted of a concert, social gathering, and dinner at the Ocean House at Revere Beach; and closed with a presentation to William Durant, who has been connected with the paper for forty-six years. A little volume giving an historical sketch of the *Transcript* and an account of the celebration was recently published. As an inset, appears a fac-simile copy of the first issue of the paper. The first issue contains as one of its leaders an unqualified indorsement of William Ellery Channing [Harvard, 1798], closing with, "We speak now of his genius and scholarship; and he who, blinded by sectarian or party prejudice, cannot discover or will not acknowledge the superiority of his intellect, is neither to be lauded for his tolerance nor envied for the clearness of his perception." In the historical sketch we find also a kind reference to a member of the class of 1828. The writer says that in the days of the civil war "the editor found a valuable assistant in the late Rev. Thomas B. Fox, a gentleman of the kindliest feelings, a graceful writer, and an earnest advocate of the cause of the Union."

## AN EPITAPH AT CONCORD.

The following epitaph, on a tombstone in the burial-ground at Concord, refers to Dr. John Cuming, who received the degree of A.M. in 1771.

All must submit to the King of terror.
Thro Christ
we conquer, rise & reign forever.

Here rests in Hope the
Body of John Cuming Esqr
Obt July 3d 1788. Æ. 60.
Naturally active, as to genius & disposition, he early appeared on the stage of life, where he conducted with spirit & dispatch, and acquired honour in different stations. As a Physician, he was, beloved, useful & celebrated. His compassion for the distressed hastened him to their relief, & his hand was as charitable as healing to the poor:—and as a Magistrate he magnified his office, nor held the sword of justice in vain. Constitutionally particular, animated & warm in his disposition & temper, earnestness & zeal, affection & precision were his characteristics:—hence from his youth, in conversation, he was cheerful & affable; in civil business, prompt & expeditious in private & public worship, punctual & fervent in charity, liberal; in piety devout.
His learning, dignity & donations procured him an honorary degree at Harvard College: to that society, for the support of a Professor of Physic, & to the Church & Town of Concrd for public, charitable & religious purposes, he made generous donations, in his last Uill.
The Righteous shall be in everlasting Remembrance.

## THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

Edward D. Brandegee of Utica, N.Y., of the senior class (1881), has been chosen captain of the University crew.

Moses King of the senior class (1881) has just published "The Back-Bay District and the Vendome," a neat brochure, thirty-two pages, with twenty-three engravings, illustrating and describing a part of Boston which was reclaimed from the bay, and upon which stand many of the finest public edifices and private residences in this country, including the recently erected Vendome, — Boston's most superb hotel.

## HARVARD'S EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.

The living graduates of Harvard who have been ordained in the Episcopal Church are as follows: —

Henry F. Allen (1860), Boston.
Nathaniel G. Allen (1842), Philadelphia, Penn.
Augustine H. Amory (1877), Boston.
Frank H. Bigelow (1873), Concord.
Walter Baker (1874), New York, N.Y.
Arthur H. Barrington (1875), Fall River.
Ithamar W. Beard (1862), Dover, N.H.
John Binney (1864), Middletown, Conn.
Darius R. Brewer (1838), Westerly, R.I.
Phillips Brooks, D.D. (1855), Boston.
Arthur Brooks (1867), New York, N.Y.
John C. Brooks (1872), Springfield.
William H. Burbank (1876), Woodsville, N.H.
Franklin L. Bush (1864), Lenoir, N.C.
Henry Burroughs, D.D. (1834), Boston.
Nathan H. Chamberlain (1853), Cambridge.
John H. Converse (1857), Racine, Wis.
James I. T. Coolidge, D.D. (1838), Southborough.
John W. Craig (1875), New York, N.Y.
Theodore Edson, D.D. (1822), Lowell.
Samuel M. Emery, D.D. (1830), Amesbury.
Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D. (1848), New York, N.Y.
Charles Fay (1809), Grand Isle, Vt.
Hercules W. Fay (1862), Westborough.
Charles C. Fiske (1849), Richfield Springs, N.Y.
Francis A. Foxcroft (1809), Cambridge.
James W. Gilman (1877), Lowell.
William J. Gold (1865), Racine, Wis.
Charles C. Grafton (*t.* 1853), Boston.
William M. Groton (1873), Groton.
Thomas R. Harris (1863), Morrisania, N.Y.
David G. Haskins, D.D. (1837), Cambridge.
Henry H. Haynes (1873), Denver, Col.
Francis W. Hilliard (1852), Pocomocke City, Md.
Samuel H. Hilliard (1859), Washington, Penn.
William A. Holbrook (1861), Baltimore, Md.
Charles W. Homer (1847), Brooklyn, N.Y.
William R. Hooper (1871), Gloucester.
F. D. Huntington, D.D. (*t.* 1842), Bishop of Central N. York.
George P. Huntington (1864), Malden.
William P. Huntington (1824), Elk Point, Dakota.
William R. Huntington, D.D. (1859), Worcester.
Reuben Kidner (1875), Ipswich.
Arthur Lawrence (1863), Stockbridge.
William Lawrence (1872), Lawrence.
Charles H. Learoyd (1858), Taunton.
Alfred Lee, D.D. (1827), Bishop of Delaware.
George L. Locke (1859), Bristol, R.I.
Robert T. S. Lowell, D.D. (1833), Schenectady, N.Y.
Walter Mitchell (1846), Rutland, Vt.
Charles A. Morrill (1868), Concord, N.H.
Nathan W. Munroe (1830), Boston.
Henry L. Myrick (*t.* 1852), Boston.
C. McIlvaine Nicholson (1872), Seneca Falls, N.Y.
Andrew Oliver, D.D. (1842), New York, N.Y.
Rolla O. Page (1845), Brooklyn, N.Y.
George S. Paine (1853), Worcester.
Frederick Palmer (1869), Boston.
Henry A. Parker (1864), North Conway, N.H.
Samuel P. Parker, D.D. (1824), Stockbridge.
William L. Parker (1866), Oswego, N.Y.
Charles M. Parkman (1846), New Brunswick, N.J.
William Stevens Perry (1854), Dubuque, Io.
George S. Pine (1876), Hartford, Conn.
Charles A. Rand (1865), Haverhill.
William Richmond (1874), Mankato, Minn.
Edward J. Stearns, D.D. (1833), Easton, Md.
Stephen H. Tyng, D.D. (1817), New York, N.Y.
John H. Watson (1866), Hartford, Conn.
John Lee Watson, D.D. (1815), Orange, N. J.
Charles H. Wheeler (*t.* 1854), Providence, R.I.
George D. Wildes (1873), Riverdale, N.Y.
Pelham Williams, D.D. (1853), Boston.
William D. Wilson, D.D. (*t.* 1838), Ithaca, N.Y.
William Withington (1821), Washington, D.C.

## THE PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

An article on the Peabody Museum, by Charles F. Thwing, will shortly appear in *Harper's Magazine*.

The chief obstacle in the way of opening this museum on Sunday afternoons is, we understand, the lack of funds, — the gross cost amounting to about $100 a year. The success of opening on Sundays the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy might well encourage some one to provide the necessary funds for the Peabody Museum.

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* makes a defence of the accusation that "Harvard graduates men upon one year's attendance on medical lectures," or that by mere cramming, and perhaps by bribing some regular practitioner, a young man "can step directly into the third or graduating class, and complete his course by attending *one* college year, without ever having set foot inside of any other medical school." The editor of the *Journal* replies: —

"We are not surprised that those teachers who are accustomed to the standard of examinations of the old-time system should fall into an error such as that which has been committed by the two distinguished professors. A more careful study of the catalogue would have shown these gentlemen that the examinations alluded to were prepared to bring out knowledge which could have been acquired in the lecture-room and laboratory alone. For particulars concerning the length of time spent at the school by students, we would refer them to the report of the president and treasurer of Harvard University for 1878–79. In 1879 there was one graduate who spent but one year at the school. He was a physician taking the graduate's course. In 1877 there were three, two of whom had already received their degrees, and one had spent eighteen months at another school. We find, among the few cases mentioned, one who had attended a course at no other school; but he had studied three years with a physician, and immediately after graduation he entered the army after a brilliant examination.

"That it is desirable for a student to spend at least three years in school study, we presume few will now deny; but that 'time requirement' will effect this so thoroughly as severity in examinations, we think extremely doubtful. The element of time, then, may be disregarded, provided a school can be trusted to maintain a sufficiently high standard of examinations. Until the members of the association have taken a long step in advance in this direction, it will be safer for them to adhere to the 'three-years term' of study.

"A much higher ideal is that, which, like the system in vogue in the academic departments of our greater universities, relies exclusively upon a carefully devised system of examinations to compel the student to follow the course of study which has been laid out for him.

"We would not be misunderstood as not applauding the best work which the American Medical College Association has yet accomplished. It is an official recognition of the utter worthlessness of the old system, which, we trust, no faculty will hereafter have the face to announce in its annual catalogue."

## FOUNDERS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

To Harvard graduates belongs a share of the glory which this country is entitled to by reason of its many large and flourishing educational institutions. Among those in which Harvard men were instrumental in establishing, are those mentioned below.

Henry F. Durant (1841) founded Wellesley College, at Wellesley, — perhaps the most promising institution for the higher education of women.

Jonathan Belcher (1699) deserves to be called the second founder of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College), as he granted it a second charter, "watched over it while he lived, and gave it his library, his pictures, and other adornments when he died." Had he been a little less modest, the college would probably have been called Belcher Hall.

Benjamin T. Reed (1821) was the founder of the Cambridge Protestant-Episcopal Theological School, which now ranks second to no theological school in the Episcopal denomination.

Samuel Phillips (1771) established the Phillips Academy at Andover.

John Phillips (1788) was founder of the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H.

John Adams (1755) was founder of the Adams Academy at Quincy.

Joseph H. Choate (1852) is one of the most active and enthusiastic organizers of the Berkeley School, a new preparatory school of the highest grade, to be opened in New-York City, Sept. 23.

Lewis Smith (1828) founded the Waltham Academy, at Waltham.

Cyrus Peirce (1810) established the West Newton English and Classical School, in connection with N. T. Allen.

Amos A. Lawrence (1835) endowed the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

James Bowdoin (1745) has his name permanently identified with Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. "Member of the legislature, then of the Council, a delegate to the first Congress, president of the convention which adopted the State Constitution, governor of the Commonwealth, and foremost in defending the rights of the colonies against the crown, he was also of the fraternity of letters, and bequeathed to the college something of the spirit of learning and liberty of which he so largely partook." The name of Bowdoin was given to the college by the Legislature in 1794, in honor of Gov. Bowdoin. James Bowdoin (1771), son of the governor, made generous donations to the college.

James Pierpont (1681) was the founder of Yale College, for it was through his desire to have a college established at New Haven, that the people became interested in the matter. "The College Book" says, to him "is due the honor of being its founder. He had ever held the chief place in its councils, and had never ceased to labor for its welfare. One of the last acts of his life was an effort to secure for it a benefaction from Gov. Elihu Yale, a native of New Haven, then residing in England, who had accumulated a fortune in India." The first rector (equivalent to our president) was Abraham Pierson, 1668.

George Bancroft (1817) is thus spoken of by a writer in "The College Book," in his historical sketch of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: "His scholarship, his varied culture, and his personal familiarity with educational methods, enabled him to appreciate the want of the service, and to devise a way in which it might be supplied. To him the navy owes the foundation of the Naval Academy."

## THE CLASS OF 1818.

BY FRANCIS BRINLEY, CLASS SECRETARY.

"We are seven." — *Wordsworth.*

The obituaries contained in the August number of The Harvard Register, of my recently deceased classmates, Dr. George Choate and Hon. Sampson Reed, force on my mind the melancholy fact, that of the ardent young men who graduated from Harvard College in the year 1818, but seven are now living, viz.: —

1. Bartlett, Sidney, born in Plymouth. The *Nestor* of the Boston bar, who has achieved fame and fortune by uninterrupted devotion to a profession of which he is still an active ornament.

2. Brinley, Francis, of Newport, R.I., born in Boston. He, too, continues to delve in the arid field of the law, and is the oldest practising lawyer in Rhode Island.

3. Farley, Frederick A., D.D., born in Boston. Dr. Farley and myself studied law in the office of that distinguished jurist and accomplished gentleman, Hon. William Sullivan of Boston. In about two years after we were admitted to the bar, Mr. Farley entered the Divinity School at Cambridge. He is a prominent Unitarian clergyman, but has resigned the charge of the church in Brooklyn, New York, over which he presided acceptably for many years.

4. Goddard, Warren, born in Portsmouth, N.H. He commenced the study of theology with my maternal uncle, the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris, of Dorchester. A change of religious views induced him to study law. He was admitted to the bar, but did not continue long in practice. For many years he has been an esteemed school-teacher at Bridgewater, Mass., occasionally officiating as a clergyman of the Swedenborgian persuasion. He resides in Brockton, Mass.

5. Oliver, Henry Kemble, born in Beverly. At this time he is the efficient mayor of Salem, Mass. As is well known, Gen. Oliver has honorably filled a great variety of public offices. As adjutant-general of Massachusetts, and subsequently as state treasurer, during the war, when the duties of the latter office were novel and intricate, his services were invaluable. His recent contributions to The Harvard Register prove that his keen sense of the humorous and his love of *Latin* defy the crabbed influence of time.

6. Osborne, George, born in Salem. For many years a careful and successful physician in South Danvers (now Peabody). In 1848 he was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. I never think of him without remembering his linguistic achievement on the day we graduated, — an oration in *Spanish!!*

7. Sivret, James W., born in Charlestown. He intended to be a merchant; but the times were unpropitious, and he prepared for college. After graduating, he for a time studied law; but, as it was not a congenial pursuit, he gave it up, and removed from Hingham to Boston, where for a great many years he has been employed as a weigher and gauger. Give

us your hand, Jim Sivret: it is good to touch the palm of an industrious, brave, candid man, of stern integrity.

It is worthy of special notice, that of the above seven members, *four* were admitted to the bar; a *fifth* commenced the study of the law; and that *two* of the *four* are still pursuing their professional duties. One might almost believe that a good legal education was a guaranty of longevity.

In the year 1814, when our class entered college, there were ninety-two names on the catalogue. During the first year four more entered, and Henry Livingston of New York, who remained but a short time: his name does not appear on any catalogues. On the catalogue for 1815 there were ninety-one names, being *one* less than the year before; there having been *nine* new ones added, and *ten* left off during the year. If to the ninety-two names on the catalogue of 1814, and nine new ones added during the year, we add that of Livingston, which was not on any of the catalogues, we have one hundred and two names of those who were members during some portion of the first year. On the catalogue of 1816, there were eighty-six names, or five less than the year before; eight having been added during the year, and thirteen having left.

On the catalogue of 1817, there were eighty-three names, or three less than the year before; there having been added one, two left, and two died. Of the eighty-three members, but eighty graduated, three having left. It thus will appear that there were one hundred and ten members of the class at some period of our college life. One name was added to the list of our alumni since the class graduated.

*States.* — Of the eighty alumni, three were from the District of Maine; seven from New Hampshire; one from Vermont; two from Connecticut; two from New York; one from Pennsylvania; one from Virginia; six from South Carolina. The remaining fifty-seven were from Massachusetts. Of the whole number at some time belonging to the class, viz., one hundred and ten, eighty were from Massachusetts. The class of 1818 was the most numerous of any that had then, and for years after, graduated at Cambridge.

*Professions.* — So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following, imperfectly perhaps, shows their professions after graduating: —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | first made choice of | Theology. |
| 29 | " " " " | Law. |
| 14 | " " " " | Medicine. |
| 5 | " " " " | Teachers. |
| 5 | " " " " | Trade. |
| 4 | " " " " | Navigation. |
| 4 | | Unknown. |

Not all, however, continued in the line of occupation first chosen.

I confess, with no little satisfaction, that, with hardly an exception, those of the class who graduated were all useful and influential members of society.

Of the four who had the highest rank in college, one, and the best, Thomas McCulloch, of Wells, Me., died in 1817, at Cambridge, of an epidemic then prevailing. He was buried in the graveyard near the old Episcopal Church. A memorial stone was erected by the class, on which is an inscription composed by George R. Noyes, late professor in the College.

John F. Jenkins, on graduating, retired to his native State, New York, and lived and died as a schoolmaster.

John Fessenden studied divinity. His health obliged him to give up clerical duties; and for many years he led a most retired and obscure life in Dedham, Mass.

John Everett died a few years after graduating, without having lived long enough to attain any special distinction.

It is due to the memory of my classmate, Dr. Jesse Chickering, to state that much of the information contained in this communication was obtained from him. For years before he died, I was more intimate with him than with any other member of the class then living. Whenever he came to Boston, which was almost daily, he passed most of the time with me. Much of his literary work was prepared in my office. I had the greatest regard for him. Not seeing him for a few days, I made inquiry, and ascertained that he was very unwell: before I could visit his home, he peacefully departed this life.

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also* "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

**Cazneau Palfrey** (1826). — "Purging the Inward Sight." *Christian Register*, Aug. 7.

**Oliver Wendell Holmes** (1829). — "The Archbishop and Gil Blas." *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

**George A. Bethune** (1831). — "Eczema and its Relations. A Rambling Sketch." Paper read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

**Cyrus A. Bartol** (*t.* 1835). — "Dr. Horace Bushnell and the Quandaries of our Theology." *Unitarian Review*, September.

"Charles Thomas Jackson." A biographical sketch. Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 2.

**Frederick O. Prince** (1836). — Introduction to Goodrich's Life and Public Services of Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

**Richard H. Dana** (1837). — "The Nullity of the Emancipation Edict." *North-American Review*, August.

**Edward Everett Hale** (1839). — "The Work of Laymen in the Churches." *Christian Register*, Aug. 7.

**J. H. Allen** (1840). — "Calvinism as a Force in History." *Unitarian Review*, August.

"The Gospel of Liberalism." An address delivered before the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School. *Ibid.*, September.

"Aion Aionios." *Christian Register.*

"Evangelical and Liberal." *Ibid.*

"Three Phases of Modern Theology." Published in September, by George H. Ellis, Boston.

**Thomas W. Higginson** (1841). — In the *Woman's Journal* the following: —

"Womanly Teaching." Aug. 7.

"A Safeguard for the Household." Aug. 7.

"William Lloyd Garrison." Aug. 14.

"Two o'clock in the Morning Courage." Aug. 21.

"Men's Lefts." Aug. 28.

**Charles C. Perkins** (1842). — "Ancient Literary Sources of the Formative Arts among the Arts" (conclusion). *American Art Review*, September.

Review of "C. S. Newton's Essays on Art and Archæology." *Ibid.*

**F. C. Ewer** (1848). — "Critique in Theology *vs.* Schoolmen's assertion that 'the Substance of God is an *Actus Purissemus*.'" Letters sustaining the western dogma of The Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, in answer to Orientalisers in the Anglican Communion. *Church Eclectic Magazine*, 1880.

Essay to fix the number of "The Nantucket Clans," and suggestion for bi-centennial commemoration of each "Clansire," and the erection of a monument by each Clan to its "Sire" on the island of Nantucket. *Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror*, May.

Disquisition, showing the reasons of the Anglican Church in rejecting the Roman doctrine of Ministerial Intention in the Administration of the Sacraments. *Western Church*, September.

**John L. Sullivan** (*m.* 1849). — "Death by Lightning." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 19.

**Henry W. Haynes** (1851). — Review of the "First Annual Report of the Executive of the Archæological Institute of America." *American Art Review*, September.

**Caleb D. Bradlee** (1852). — "A Few Poems." Second series, 1880. A 54-page pamphlet collection of Mr. Bradlee's poems.

**Thomas H. Gage** (*m.* 1852). — "The Prevention of the Spread of Typhoid Fever." Annual Discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1880. *Medical Communications* of the society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

**Moncure D. Conway** (*t.* 1854). — "The Seven Sleepers' Paradise beside the Loire." *Harper's Monthly*, September.

**William J. Potter** (1854). — "Equality in Human Conditions." *Free Religious Index*, Aug. 19.

**Henry Van Brunt** (1854). — "Review of Tilton's Keramica." *American Art Review*, June.

**Samuel G. Webber** (1860). — "Water as a Prophylactic and a Remedy." New York *Archives of Medicine.*

**Henry P. Bowditch** (*m.* 1861). — "The Collection of Data at Autopsies." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

**Wesley Caleb Sawyer** (1861). — "F. H. Jacobi." *Methodist Quarterly Review*, July.

**Samuel H. Scudder** (*s.* 1862). — "Bibliography of Fossil Insects." *Library Bulletin of Harvard University*, No. 15.

**Burt G. Wilder** (*s.* 1862). — "Criticism of the Accounts of the Brains of the Lower Vertebrates, given in Packard's Zoölogy." *American Journal of Science*, July, pp. 76–78.

"The Cerebral Fissures of the Domestic Cat." An illustrated article. *Science*, July 31.

"The Foramina of Monro: Some Questions of Anatomical History." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12. [Also in pamphlet, 8 pages.]

"The Two Kinds of Vivisection — Sentisection and Callisection." *Medical Record*, Aug. 21. [Also as a leaflet.]

**John W. Chadwick** (*t.* 1864). — "Theodore Parker." *Unitarian Review*, September.

**George Batchellor** (1866). — "Unitarian Propagandism." *Christian Register*, Aug. 14.

**Frederic I. Knight** (*m.* 1866). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of the Throat." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5 and 12.

**Thomas S. Perry** (1866). — "Sir Walter Scott." *Atlantic Monthly*, September.

**James J. Putnam** (1866). — "Recent Progress in the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System: Nerve Stretching as a Therapeutic Measure." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

**William Minot** (1868). — "The Game Food of America." *International Review*, August.

**Frank D. Millet** (1869). — "Mr. Hunt's Teaching." *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

**Francis G. Peabody** (1869). — "History of the Psychology of Religion." I. and II. *Unitarian Review*, August, September.

**William H. Spencer** (*t.* 1869). — "What shall the Liberals teach their Children about God?" *Free Religious Index*, Aug. 19.

**Charles W. Wendte** (*t.* 1869). — "The Messianic Hope." *Unitarian Review*, September.

**Brooks Adams** (1870). — "The Undiscovered Country." *International Review*, August.

**William P. Bolles** (*m.* 1871). — "Recent Progress in Materia Medica." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 19.

**Henry Cabot Lodge** (1871). — "Masson's Life of Milton." *International Review*, August.

**William F. Whitney** (*m.* 1871). — "Bacteria, and their Relations to Disease." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5 and 12.

**Arthur T. Cabot** (1872). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

**Walter Channing** (*m.* 1872). — An Historical Sketch and Report of Proceedings of the "Boston Medico-Psychological Society." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

"The Use of Mechanical Restraint in Insane Hospitals." *Ibid.*, Aug. 19.

**Andrew F. Reed** (*m.* 1874). — "Diphtheria and the Resulting Paralysis." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

**William N. Bullard** (1875). — "Report of Cases in the Service of Dr. Shattuck at the Massachusetts General Hospital." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

**J. Walter Fewkes** (1875). — Review of "Packard's Zoölogy." *American Naturalist*, August, pp. 582–584.

"The Liphonophores. I. — The Anatomy and Development of Agalma." *Ibid.*, Sept., pp. 617–630, 6 cuts.

**Charles F. Thwing** (1876). — "The Pay for Literary Labor." *Independent*, New York, July 29.

**George E. Woodbury** (1877). — Review of Bryant's "Philosophy of Art," a Translation of the Second Part of Hegel's "Æsthetics." *American Art Review*, June.

**Henry C. Haven** (*m.* 1879). — "Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

## LOUIS FRANÇOIS DE POURTALÈS.

BY ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

Louis François de Pourtalès died at Beverly Farms, Mass., in the 57th year of his age, on the 17th of July, 1880. Spite of a magnificent constitution and a manly vigor of body and mind, which seemed to defy disease and to promise years of activity, he sank after a severe illness under an internal malady.

Educated as an engineer, he showed from boyhood a predilection for natural history. He was a favorite student of Professor Agassiz; and when his friend and teacher came to America in 1847, he accompanied him, and remained for some time with the little band of naturalists who, first at East Boston and subsequently at Cambridge, shared his labors. In 1848 Pourtalès entered the United States Coast Survey, where his ability and indefatigable industry were at once recognized; and he remained attached to that branch of our public service for many years. He there became deeply interested in every thing relating to the study of the bed of the ocean. Thanks to the enlightened support of the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Bache, and his successors, Professor Pierce and Capt. Patterson, he was enabled to devote his talents and industry to the comparatively new field of "Thalassography," and the biological investigations related to it. The large collections of specimens from the sea-bottom accumulated by the different hydrographic expeditions of the

United States Coast Survey were carefully examined by him, and the results were published in advance of their appearance in the Coast Survey Reports in Peterman's "Mittheilungen," accompanied by a chart of the sea-bottom on the east coast of the United States. So interesting and valuable were the results obtained, not only as an aid to navigation, but in their wider bearing on the history of the Gulf Stream and on the distribution of animal life at great depths, that in 1866 he was sent out by Professor Pierce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to continue these investigations on a larger scale. During 1866, 1867, and 1868, he was in charge of the extensive dredging explorations carried on by the United States Coast Survey steamer "Bibb," Acting-Master Platt, along the whole line of the Florida reefs, and across the Straits of Florida to Cuba, Salt Key, and the Bahama Banks. The results of these expeditions, published in the bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, excited great interest among zoölogists and geologists. Mr. Pourtalès was indeed the pioneer of deep-sea dredging in America; and he lived long enough to see that these expeditions had paved the way not only for similar English, French, and Scandinavian researches, but had led, in this country, to the "Hassler," and finally to the "Blake," expeditions, under the auspices of the Hon. Carlile Patterson, the present Superintendent of our Coast Survey. On the "Hassler" expedition from Massachusetts Bay through the Straits of Magellan to California, he had entire charge of the dredging operations. Owing to circumstances beyond his control, the deep-sea explorations of that expedition were not as successful as he anticipated.

At the death of his father Mr. Pourtalès was left in an independent position, which allowed him to devote himself more completely than ever to his zoölogical studies. He resigned his official connection with the Coast Survey, and returned to Cambridge, where he became thenceforth identified with the progress of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. To Professor Agassiz his presence there was invaluable. In youth one of his favorite pupils, throughout life his friend and colleague, he now became the support of his failing strength. The materials of the different deep-sea dredging expeditions, above mentioned, had been chiefly deposited at the museum in Cambridge, and were thence distributed to specialists in this country and in Europe. A large part of the special reports upon them have already appeared. Mr. Pourtalès reserved to himself the corals, halcyonarians, holothurians, and crinoids. A number of his papers on the deep-sea corals of Florida, of the Caribbean Sea, and of the Gulf of Mexico, have appeared in the museum publications. He had begun to work at the magnificent collection of halcyonarians made by the "Blake" in the Caribbean Sea, and had already made good progress with his final report on the holothurians. The crinoid memoirs published by him relate to a few new species of Comatulæ, and to the interesting genera Rhizocrinus and Holopus.

The titles of his memoirs indicate the range of his learning and his untiring industry. His devotion to science was boundless. A model worker, so quiet that his enthusiasm was known only to those who watched his steadfast labor, he toiled on year after year without a thought of self, wholly engrossed in his search after truth. He never entered into a single scientific controversy, nor even asserted or defended his claims to discoveries of his own which had escaped attention. But while modest to a fault, and absolutely careless of his own position, he could rebuke in a peculiarly effective though always courteous manner, ignorant pretensions or an assumption of infallibility.

Appointed keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy after the death of Professor Agassiz, he devoted a large part of his time to the administration of the museum affairs. Always at his post, he passed from his original investigations to practical details, carrying out plans which he had himself helped to initiate for the growth of the institution. As he had been the devoted friend of Professor Agassiz, he became to his son a wise and affectionate counsellor, without whose help in the last ten years the museum could not have taken the place it now occupies.

If he did not live to see the realization of his scientific hopes, he lived at least long enough to feel that their fulfilment is only a matter of time. He has followed Wyman and Agassiz, and, like them, has left his fairest monument in the work he has accomplished, and the example he leaves to his successors. — *American Journal of Science.*

## MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1869. William Scollay Whitwell, M.D., to Blanche P., daughter of P. H. Bonestell, all of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.

1875. Theodore Claudius Pease to Abby F. Cutter, at Somers, Conn., Aug. 25.

1877. Robert S. Avann of Cambridge, to Ella Torbet of Fayette, Io., at the home of the bride's father, Robert A. Torbet, at Shreve, O., by the Rev. James Torbet, Aug. 18.

## BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1873 *d.* Dr. George Henry Knowles, a son, George Neal, born July 14, 1880, in Central Falls, R.I.

1873. William Thomas, a son, Benjamin Franklin, born at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.

## DEATHS.

[*Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.*]

1809. **GEORGE WILLIAM PHILLIPS**, in Saugus, July 30.

He was a son of John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, and brother of Wendell Phillips. He was born in Boston, Jan. 3, 1810, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He took a high rank at Harvard, and was elected a member of the class committee, and officer of the Harvard Washington Corps.

After his graduation he studied law with Judge Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1832. Thenceforward he practised his profession in Boston, for some years in partnership with Franklin Dexter. He became known as a sound and judicious lawyer. Of his management of a recent difficult case, Judge Long said, "His argument in ability and effectiveness exceeded every thing since Choate's day."

Mr. Phillips has resided at Saugus for the last thirty years, and has been active in both church and town affairs, but always refused to hold office. He had been married three times, his third wife surviving him.

At the funeral services held in Saugus, Aug. 6, remarks were made by his classmates, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Revs. James Freeman Clarke, Samuel F. Smith, and Samuel May, secretary of the class.

1809 *m.* **CHARLES THOMAS JACKSON**, at Somerville, Aug. 29.

A native of Plymouth, and was born June 21, 1805. In 1827 and 1829 he made, in company with Francis Alger of Boston, a new mineralogical and geological survey of Nova Scotia, an account of which, together with a geological map of the province, was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." He studied in Paris, and later made a journey on foot over a large part of Europe. From the Boston *Daily Advertiser* we learn: "On his return voyage to this country he had for a companion Professor S. B. Morse, afterward the generally-acknowledged inventor of the electric telegraph; and according to Dr. Jackson's testimony the subject of the possible communication by means of electricity was then discussed, and Dr. Jackson claimed to have then suggested the main features of the telegraphic device patented by Professor Morse in 1840. Dr. Jackson further claimed to have constructed and worked, as early as 1834, a telegraph device, though he did not think it could be profitably brought into public use until the invention of the sustaining battery by Daniell in 1837 had furnished the means of a long-continued voltaic current of uniform strength. The controversy between Jackson and Morse on their respective claims to the invention was carried on with much vigor, but was never settled with satisfaction to the friends of both parties. Dr. Jackson settled in Boston, and entered on the practice of medicine; but in a few years he abandoned it to devote himself to chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and subsequently held the positions of geologist of Maine and Rhode Island, and surveyor of the lands of Massachusetts in Maine. In 1844 he explored the then unbroken wilderness of Lake Superior, and made known its mineral resources. He was afterward appointed to superintend a geological survey of the lands of the United States in Michigan. Dr. Jackson was also one of the claimants of the discovery of anæsthetics; but his claim was disputed by Dr. W. T. G. Morton and Dr. Horace Wells, and a long controversy was the result. In 1853 a memorial was presented to Congress, signed by a hundred and forty-three physicians of Boston and its vicinity, ascribing the discovery exclusively to Dr. Jackson. About the same time the question was investigated by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences; and on its report the Academy decreed a prize of twenty-five hundred francs to Dr. Jackson, and another of twenty-five hundred francs to Dr. Morton. Dr. Jackson received orders and decorations from the governments of France, Sweden, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia.

1846. **CHARLES WOODWARD WILDER WELLINGTON**, Aug. 3, in Hyde Park, Mass.

Mr. Wellington was born in Templeton, Mass., May 17, 1825, and was the youngest son of Rev. Charles Wellington, D.D., and Anna Smith. His mother, of a colonial Boston family, died while he was still young; but his father was the pastor of the Unitarian church in Templeton during fifty years.

Mr. Wellington was prepared for Harvard College at the Deerfield Academy, by Luther B. Lincoln. Not choosing to follow a profession, he embarked in the cotton business at Savannah, Ga. He married, Dec. 4, 1849, Eunice Allen Starr of Deerfield, Mass., and, a short time before, transferred his business interests from Savannah to Concord, N. H., and afterwards to Burlington, Vt. In 1853 he made business engagements in Boston, where for more than twenty-five years he was head book-keeper for the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co. He was highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. Although his mind seemed engrossed by his regular duties, he never laid aside his classics, and for years his Greek lexicon was his companion at the desk. The love of music was born with him, and his voice was one not soon to be forgotten. The practice of music was the enjoyment of his life, whether in the parish choir, the social gathering, or the choruses of the Handel and Haydn Society, of which he was an enthusiastic member. He removed from Cambridge to Hyde Park with the early settlers in that town, and immediately interested himself in every thing connected with its intellectual prosperity. He was an active member of Christ Episcopal Church, as vestryman, then as warden, and was untiring in the founding and establishing of a public library, as also in forming and sustaining social reading-clubs. During the last years of his life he turned his attention to mineralogy; and his vacations were spent, hammer and chisel in hand, among the hills or in districts noted for choice minerals. His collections thus became valuable, and enabled him to exchange with the leading geologists, until he possessed one of the most comprehensive and best-arranged private cabinets in the country. In his zeal for his favorite science, he succeeded in starting a natural-history society for amateurs in Hyde Park, securing lecturers and enlisting intelligent working members.

Mr. Wellington's last illness, which dated from December, 1878, and ended Aug. 3, 1880, was borne with unwavering patience and resignation. Until within a few weeks of his death, he attended to the arranging of his cabinet; and to the last his manners retained their habitual gentleness and cordiality.

1868 *m.* **JOHN WEST**, in Manchester, N.H., July 31.

He was born in Bradford, N.H., Nov. 6, 1836, and was the son of Timothy K. West.

After graduating from the Medical School, Dr. West practised medicine in Francestown, N.H., for three years. He then removed to Manchester, where he continued to practise until three years ago, when ill health compelled him to relinquish active work. He had been twice married, his second wife and two children surviving him.

He was a member of the National Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Association, and the Manchester Medical Association.

1875 *d.* **JOSEPH TRAVERSE MORONG**, at Taltall, Chili, June 8.

He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morong of Ashland, and was born at Andover, June 2, 1853. He graduated from the Putnam School, Newburyport, in 1871, and entered the dental office of Dr. Harwood at Salem. In 1873 he began his studies at the Harvard Dental School, graduating in 1875 with the reputation of being one of the best practical dentists the school had ever had. He practised his profession in Melrose and Charlestown until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Chili, where his skill in his profession and his upright character soon won him a large practice and many friends.

1877 *m.* **CHARLES FOSTER**, Breckenridge, Col., July 14.

He was a native of Cambridge; born Feb. 28, 1853. Son of the late Rev. Daniel Foster. Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of assistant physician at the Tewksbury Almshouse, remaining there until January, 1880, when he went to Kansas, intending to settle in the West. After a six-months' residence in Kansas, he removed to Colorado, where his dead body was found near Breckenridge, July 14. He had undoubtedly been robbed and murdered. He was an earnest and thoughtful student in his profession, and gave promise of great usefulness.

## GINN & HEATH.

NEW ENGLAND'S FOREMOST EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS.

It is only a few years since the above-named firm was established in Boston as an educational publishing house. Its list of valuable text-books, however, is quite large, and bears favorable comparison with that of any firm. Both partners, Edwin Ginn and D. C. Heath, are college graduates, and therefore know from actual experience, as well as careful study, just what new books are most desirable. It is perhaps due to this fact that their publications always contain new and progressive ideas, and are not mere imitations or reprints of former text-books. In a list of a hundred and fifty books, so many are strictly first-class, that the firm have made their imprint stand second to no other American publishing house. They have shown the same sound judgment in refusing the commonplace, as in accepting the excellent. Their books are often in advance of the times, and lead to a higher level, instead of catering to a low grade. Their authors, by means of original work, usually produce that which will command the respect of scholars. They brought out "Goodwin's Greek Series," and "Allen and Greenough's Latin Series," books recognized by scholars throughout Europe and America as the most advanced of their class. "Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar" is one of the most successful English grammars ever published. Of Hill's "Geometry for Beginners" the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody says, that it "will create a new epoch in the study of geometry." Hall's "Our World Geographies" were far in advance of similar works, and have been copied to a greater or less extent in the geographies since made. It is impossible to mention here all of Ginn & Heath's successful books; but the fact that several of them have already been republished in Europe shows that the high reputation of the firm extends beyond the limits of this country.

Among their publications by Harvard men are, Greek works of Professors W. W. Goodwin, Isaac Flagg, J. W. White, and F. D. Allen; Latin works of Professors J. B. Greenough, J. H. Allen, W. F. Allen, and F. D. Allen; mathematical works of Ex-President Thomas Hill, Professors James Mills Peirce, G. A. Wentworth, William E. Byerly, and Instructors George A. Hill and Henry N. Wheeler; scientific works of William Cranch Bond, George Phillips Bond, Joseph Winlock, George L. Goodale, Alpheus Hyatt, and Arthur M. Searle; German works of Professor William Cook, and Instructors E. S. Sheldon and H. B. Hodges. Besides the above they publish a long list of books by eminent instructors elsewhere, some of their favorite authors being W. D. Whitney, America's famous linguist, professor in Yale College; Henry M. Tyler, professor of Greek and Latin in Smith College; E. P. Crowell, professor of Latin in Amherst College; Tracy Peck, professor of Latin in Yale College; R. F. Leighton, principal of the Brooklyn High School; Robert P. Keep, classical master in Williston Seminary; Austin Stickney, formerly professor in Trinity College; Frank B. Tarbell, Ph.D., in Yale College; T. D. Seymour, professor of Greek in Yale College; F. A. March, professor in Lafayette College; Henry N. Hudson, professor in Boston University; Miss Ellen Hyde, principal of the State Normal School at Framingham; Mrs. N. L. Knox, who is well known as co-author with Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale College; G. Theo. Dippold, professor of modern languages in Boston University; James Morris Whiton, formerly principal of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven; Robert F. Pennell, professor in Phillips Exeter, Academy; Thomas A. Thacher, professor of Latin in Yale College; Caskie Harrison, professor of ancient languages in the University of the South; H. B. Richardson, professor in Amherst College; C. H. Parkhurst, formerly of Williston Seminary; and many others, including Miss Mary L. Hall, Julius Eichberg, J. R. Lounsbury, and Luther Whiting Mason, whose system of music, often called the "Boston system," is generally recognized as "the best in the world," receiving diplomas at the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Expositions, and placing the United States in advance of all nations in the musical education of children in the public schools. At least three-fourths of the leading American colleges and preparatory schools now use and enthusiastically indorse the Greek works of Professors Goodwin, White, and Leighton, and the Latin works of Professors Allen and Greenough.

All the publications of Ginn & Heath are as noticeable for their excellent typography as some of them are remarkable for their almost incomparable success. The reputation of the firm is rapidly spreading throughout the country. Their authors, as can be seen from the above, include representative names in almost all leading American educational institutions; and their list of books is constantly increasing. Their Boston office is at No. 13 Tremont Place; and although their books are sold by booksellers in every part of this country, their business became so extensive that it was found necessary to open offices in New York (4 Bond Street), and in Chicago (56 State Street).



# JOSEPH F. DEAN,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

# ENGLISH CANNEL COALS,

Also, sole Eastern Agent for

## AMERICAN CANNEL COAL,

**No. 9 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.**

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE GELDOWSKY FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, EAST CAMBRIDGE.

## PRECIOUS STONES.

The most complete collection of precious stones in the United States is now offered for sale in Boston. It consists of two hundred and twenty-one gems, collected during twenty years by Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia. They include every variety of gems except the diamond, and many of them cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. They are systematically arranged in a black leather case with three compartments. The collection is valued at three thousand dollars; and unless sold entire, within a short time, it is to be broken up, and the various specimens sold separately. It is owned and for sale by W. J. Knowlton, at the Boston Natural History Store, 168 Tremont Street, Boston.

## CORTICELLI SEWING-SILK.

BY MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB,

*Author of "The History of the City of New York," "The Homes of America," etc.*

The Corticelli sewing-silk is more familiarly at home in every lady's work-basket, at the present writing, than any other of the various brands manufactured in America. Its fame has been richly earned through its excellence. It has become a popular favorite because of its smoothness, strength, and durability. It has grown into the sphere it occupies as naturally and as securely as the steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, or the telephone have grown into theirs; and its utility will render it a permanence in the world of the needle. It is a production of Florence, a charming suburb of the old historical town of Northampton, Mass., which the Indians called Nonotuck — although the group of mills [known as the Nonotuck Silk Mills embraces several that are located in the adjoining village of Leeds. These flourishing mills employ over six hundred operatives, and consume annually a hundred and fifty thousand pounds of raw silk. The floor space which the several buildings cover is not less than sixty thousand square feet. [The above extract is from Mrs. Lamb's interesting and illustrated sketch of the Nonotuck Silk Mills, published in the *American Queen*. After enumerating several failures among the early attempts to operate a silk-factory, the writer continues:] —

Presently the Nonotuck Silk Company lifted its head above the ruins of former enterprises and organizations. Its business steadily increased, and mill after mill was erected. Its first great triumph in discovery was the method of making a sewing-silk suitable for the new sewing-machines which were coming into favor. The first lot of this new industrial product was made and spooled in February, 1852. The demand for machine-twist is greater in this country than in any other, since the sewing-machine, as a purely American invention, has become so much more generally adopted in both factory and domestic use. The Nonotuck Silk Company dates back its record in the silk industry to 1838, and is now the largest producer of this special ware, not only in this country, but in the world. [The Boston office of this great industry is at No. 18 Summer Street, and the agent is George D. Atkins.]

## THE GELDOWSKY FURNITURE CO.

THE LARGEST FURNITURE FACTORY EAST OF MICHIGAN.

On the road from Boston to Harvard Square, by way of the East Cambridge horse-cars, a person gets a view of the largest and perhaps the best-known furniture-factory in New England. It is on Otis Street between First and Second Streets, in East Cambridge; a ride of about ten minutes from Bowdoin, Haymarket, or Scollay Squares, in Boston, and about twenty minutes from Harvard Square, Cambridge, or Central Square in Cambridgeport.

The factory comprises a group of large brick buildings, erected especially for the Geldowsky Company, and in every way adapted to its needs. The machinery is generally of the newest and most improved patterns, many of the machines being quite ingenious and labor-saving. Employment is given to two hundred and fifty skilled men. In manufacturing the firm make use of no soft woods, and all of their hard woods are of the finest grain, and are kept on hand a sufficient length of time to become thoroughly seasoned before being used in furniture. The goods manufactured are of the best class; the designs being beautiful, and the finish unsurpassed. The stock comprises every article of furniture used in private residences, hotels, public buildings, schools, churches, etc. Among their

hotel patrons are the Windsor and Victoria of New York, the Brunswick, Commonwealth, and Young's of Boston, the Narragansett of Providence. The upholstery department is one of the most thoroughly equipped upholstering establishments in this country.

The business of the Geldowsky Company, whose large manufactory is run by powerful steam-engines, is the outgrowth of a small shop started many years ago by Mr. Geldowsky, where the work was all done by hand. In the development of this establishment one may see the results of legitimate ambition, ability, and industry; for in the lifetime of one man there has grown from a little hand-workshop the greatest furniture manufactory east of Michigan. But just as remarkable as the growth in extent of the factory is also the expanse of the trade of the establishment. At first the work was done for a few Boston people: now it is done for both Americans and Europeans; the goods are sold not only throughout the United States, but are also shipped to Great Britain, Canada, South America, and Australia. In January, 1879, an agency was established at 58 Holborn Viaduct, London, and is now enlarged and established at the Imperial Warehouses, Wenlock Basin, City Road. It is said that the Geldowsky Furniture Company is doing a wholesale and retail furniture business second to no furniture establishment in this country. Moreover, while doing a business as extensive as any of their competitors, this firm has the reputation of manufacturing furniture equal to that of the most celebrated manufacturers. Although the business is chiefly wholesale, the retail department is quite an important branch. It occupies two entire floors, each 150 x 40 feet, used exclusively for the display of goods. People of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, and other places, are in the habit of going to this factory to get their furniture; for they well know that the goods are of the best quality, and the prices as low as they can consistently be made. The convenience in getting goods is exceptionally good; for the factory is close by river and railroad, and the Company is well provided with its own wagons for delivering within a reasonable distance. It is so easy to go to and from the factory by horse-cars, that it could not be much more conveniently situated if it were on a popular thoroughfare in Boston.

One class of trade the Geldowsky Company have long and faithfully served: it is the trade of the people of Old Cambridge. Every college dormitory has several rooms wholly or partly furnished by this Company; and the homes of graduates and officers contain more or less furniture that has come directly or indirectly from the same establishment. The Geldowsky Furniture Company is the name under which the business is now conducted. Until 1875 Mr. Geldowsky was the sole proprietor. The company now comprises Mr. Geldowsky, C. P. Keeler, and George A. Keeler; and the new firm have retained the former trade and reputation, and have added to both, by extending the former and maintaining the latter.

## FAIRBANKS SCALES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG papers under date of June 2, 1880, announce that the jury of the St. Petersburg Permanent Exhibition of Machinery connected with the Russian Imperial Technical Society, have awarded to Fairbanks & Co., New York, on their exhibit of scales, the society's medal, — the first prize.

The jury and committee of experts examining the Fairbanks Scales of various sizes, exhibited by their representative here, make the following report: "We have found, first, a remarkable sensitiveness in the Fairbanks Scale; second, a superior workmanship in finish of each and every part of the scales; and the committee, in consideration of these qualities, and taking in view the world-wide renown of the firm, and also the popularity and wide distribution the scales have received, and seeing the great usefulness obtained in Russia from this invention, we award the firm Fairbanks & Co., of New York, THE MEDAL of the society."

## PAPER WARE.

"The goods known in the market as paper ware are now meeting with a ready sale. They are light, durable, handsome, and cheap. Pails, basins, bowls and pitchers, chamber-sets, spittoons, slop-jars, milk-pans, etc., embrace the leading articles in this line. Those in want of these desirable goods should visit the establishment of Jennings Brothers, 51 Murray Street. Orders from the country will have prompt attention, and price-lists and full particulars will be furnished free on application." — *N. Y. Independent.*

## WANTED.

A young man wishing to go through Harvard desires to raise a few hundred dollars on a life-insurance policy to assist him. Any person willing to aid such an effort will please address G. A. B., BOX 24, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## AMERICAN SCALES IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Australian *Engineering and Building News*, published in Sydney, New South Wales, under date of June 1, 1880, in an editorial article on the late International Exposition at Sydney, speaks of the superiority of the exhibits of English manufacturers, so far as cutlery, edge-tools, and brass-work were concerned. The editors say: "The same cannot be said, however, with regard to weighing-machines. England is emphatically lagging behind in this branch of manufacture; and although the best makers were represented, showing some very important improvements both in principle and in style, there can be no cavilling as to the justice of the verdict passed upon the American exhibit. As reliable and thoroughly satisfactory machines they must take a high rank."

This is a very high compliment paid to the Messrs. Fairbanks, who carried off the honors at the Sydney Exhibition.

## WHAT TO READ.

SEND for a sample copy of the LITERARY NEWS, which gives full information as to the latest and best Home Reading, and has each month *Three Prize Questions on Literary Topics.* Subscription price, only 50 cents per year; *specimen copy free* on application. F. LEYPOLDT, publisher, 13 and 14 Park Row, NEW YORK.

## FAIRBANKS SCALES.

THE *Queenslander*, published in Brisbane, Australia, under date of May 15, 1880, says, "Visitors to the Sydney Exhibition could not fail to be impressed with the great improvement made in the manufacture of weighing-machines within the past few years. On exhibition at the garden palace was the product of prominent English and American manufacturers, who have made this business of weighing-machines a specialty. It is to the firm of Fairbanks & Co. that we wish to draw the attention of our readers, principally from the fact that they have obtained the highest honors in their class, and that they seem to combine in their mode of manufacture all that is new and worthy of adoption." Then follows a description of Fairbanks Scales.

## LECTURES.

"Indians and the Government," and "The Bible and the Public Schools," are the subjects of two lectures which the Rev. J. Nelson Trask of New Salem, Mass., is prepared to deliver before Lyceums, in lecture courses, at entertainments, etc. Mr. Trask is the ex-agent of the Utahs.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

Any teacher who has failed to secure a school can have permanent employment in selling my publications. I will pay a salary after a short trial, and, if successful, much larger than can be earned in teaching. Give age, experience, etc.

Send this. W. J. HOLLAND, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## BURNET HOUSE.

Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. Perfect management, desirable location, superior accommodations, and general attractiveness. The numerous daily arrivals show that the Burnet House is a favorite hotel with the best class of travellers. American plan, $4.00 a day.

## MARSH'S CYLINDER BED FOOT LATHE.

Pleasure for Amateurs. Business for Mechanics.

This is a NEW LATHE, and on a NEW PLAN, having a *cylinder bed*, which is much more *simple* and *convenient* than the old style. It has *attachments* for circular and scroll sawing and for bracket moulding.

NEW, NOVEL, AND THE BEST INVENTED.

☞ Manufactured and sold by the

**Battle Creek Machinery Co., Battle Creek, Mich.**

## MANUSCRIPT PAPER.

***HOVEY'S MANUSCRIPT WRITING PAPER,*** *(Patented.)*
*Gives greater facility in writing and produces at once a* **BLACKER MANUSCRIPT.**
*For Sale by the Principal Stationers, or*
*H. L. LIPMAN, 61 S. FOURTH ST., PHILADA.*
*Note, Sermon, and Ledger Papers, &c.*

## JUST PUBLISHED.

**An Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus.**

With numerous examples. Price, $2.25. By EDWARD A. BOWSER, Professor in Rutgers College.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, PUBLISHER,
23 Murray Street, New York.

## T. ELLWOOD ZELL, SCHOOL BOOKS,

No. 1114 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

**Collot's Progressive French School Series.**
**Progressive French Grammar and Exercises.**
**Progressive Pronouncing French Reader.**
**Progressive Interlinear French Reader.**
**Progressive French Anecdotes and Questions.**
**Progressive French Dialogues and Phrases.**
**Key to Collot's Levisac's French Grammar.**
**Evidences of Christianity.** By ALEXANDER, WATSON, JENYNS, LESLIE, and PALEY.
**Hart's Spenser and Fairy Queen.**
**Kay's Infant and Primary School Reader and Definer.**
**Locke's Essays.**
**Murray's English Grammar,** abridged.
**Milton's Paradise Lost,** with Explanatory Notes and Life of the Author.
**Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity.**

CHEAP SCHOOL EDITIONS OF

**Pollok's Course of Time. Thomson's Seasons. Young's Night Thoughts.**

## HUMAN NATURE

in all its phases, including all that relates to man's best interests, and his improvement physically, mentally, and morally, published in the **Illustrated Phrenological Journal and Science of Health,** published monthly at $2.00 a year, 20 cents a number. "ON TRIAL," 3 months, 25 cents. Back number as sample free. Send address on postal.

Address FOWLER & WELLS, PUBLISHERS,
749 Broadway, New York.

## NEWHALL'S WORKS.

**HISTORY OF LYNN,**

AND

**Lin; or, Jewels of the Third Plantation.**

The subscriber is often asked if copies of the above works can be had. A very few remain unsold, and those in handsome and substantial binding.

The "History," by ALONZO LEWIS and JAMES R. NEWHALL, gives a full and carefully prepared account of the place from the commencement of the settlement, in 1629, and is an octavo of 620 pages, with illustrations.

The "Jewels," in an enlarged and beautified edition, gives the legendary and romantic side of the ancient community, and is an octavo of 500 pages.

Any one can be supplied, at the subscription price, so long as any remain undisposed of, by calling on or addressing the undersigned at Lynn, Mass. JAMES R. NEWHALL.

## NEW EDITION.

## HERMENEUTICS;

OR, PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION AND CONSTRUCTION IN LAW AND POLITICS; WITH REMARKS ON PRECEDENTS AND AUTHORITIES. By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D., author of "Manual of Political Ethics," "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," etc., etc.

☞ A new and enlarged edition, with copious Notes and an Appendix, giving a full treatise on the History and Province of the Science of "Hermeneutics." By WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL.D., Professor of Law in Iowa State University.

1 vol., 8vo, 350 pp., cloth, price $3.00 net; by mail, $3.25.

## F. H. THOMAS & CO.,

**LAW-BOOK PUBLISHERS,**
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 5 CENTS FOR A 35-CENT PIECE OF MUSIC.

Heel-and-Toe Polka; Old Sexton, Song; Secret Love; Gavotte; Flee as a Bird; Heart Bowed Down; Twickenham Ferry; Dublin Bay; Fatinitza March; I Love my Love, Sally in our Alley; Then You'll Remember Me; A Warrior Bold; I'm called Little Buttercup; Whoa, Emma! Kiss and Never Tell; Nancy Lee; Janet's Choice; Merry Party Waltz; Blue Danube Waltzes (3 nos.); Cecelia March; Tired; Killarney. Six for 25 cents; thirteen for 50 cents. Stamps taken. Send for our Catalogue of Sheet Music.

WILLIAM H. BONER & CO., AGENTS,
Music Dealers and Publishers, No. 1103 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

## CARMINA COLLEGENSIA.

By H. R. WAITE.

While special college collections will always be popular there can be no other book that takes the place of this, which includes the songs of almost every college and university. Just the thing for company, too, since nothing is gayer in a drawing-room than a jolly party of ladies and gentlemen, singing merry college songs. ($3.00.)

**University Songs.** ($2.50.) By H. R. WAITE.
**The Student's Life in Song.** ($1.50.) By H. R. WAITE.

These two books may be considered as abbreviations of the first mentioned. The second quotes only from the universities, and the third and last takes the choicest and brightest, and is like a cake pretty much all plums. It has an introduction by Dudley Warner. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.

## AN AID TO STUDENTS.

## BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS TO AID THE

**Student, Scholar, Clergyman, Lawyer, Physician, Editor, Author, Teacher, Pupil, and Lover of Books.**

AN INDEX TO INFORMATION FOR IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE USE.

All words and names are indexed by the first two letters, with over three hundred combinations cut in thumb-holes in the edges of the leaves. Opened at any combination by the use of one hand. It has a combination for every word and name in all languages. **Convenient, saves time, labor, money, and vexation.** Printed on fine writing-paper, quarto size, 12,000 lines, 40 lines to the page, bound in half Russia. Price, $3.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price to any part of the United States or Canada. We manufacture over thirty styles and sizes of Combination Indexes for Ledgers, Records, and Commercial Reports, and make indexes of any size to order. For further particulars and specimen pages, address

**THE J. B. BURR PUBLISHING CO.,**

HARTFORD, CONN.

---

## PLAYS, TABLEAUX,

Dialogues, Recitations, Colored Fire, Wigs, Moustaches, etc. Catalogues sent free by

HAPPY HOURS CO., No. 5 BEEKMAN STREET, N.Y.

---

ARTISTIC+

+BANNERS,

IN SILK and GOLD.

**J.&R.LAMB.59.Carmine.St.N.Y**

**+CHURCH FURNISHERS.+**

**Memorial-Stained-Glass,-Memorial-Tablets,-&c.,-&c.**

Hand-Book by mail free.

---

## BOSTON LAMP STORE.

LAMPS,

KEROSENE CHANDELIERS,

NEW DESIGNS IN

Bronze and Decorated Lamps, Kioto, Longwy, and other wares.

Perkins & House Library Lamps, German Student Lamps, and Lamp Goods of every description

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**BOSTON LAMP STORE,**

## C. H. McKENNEY & CO.,

**634 and 636 WASHINGTON ST.,**

OPPOSITE BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

---

## H. A. GOUGE & CO.,

Ventilating Apparatus for schools and other buildings.

47 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

Correspondence solicited.

---

## BIBB'S CELEBRATED

ORIGINAL

**Baltimore Fire-Place Heaters** to warm upper and lower rooms. The handsomest, most economical Coal Stoves in the world.

**B. C. BIBB & SON,**

Foundry Office and Salesrooms, 39 and 41 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Marbleized Slate Mantels. Send for Circulars.

---

## SOMETHING NEW.

## CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewellers. Made by

**SPENCER O. M. CO.,** 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

---

## JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR

## COLOGNE WATERS.

**RED LABEL COLOGNE.**

Delightfully fragrant and very lasting . . . $2.00 a pint.

**WHITE ROSE COLOGNE.**

Equal in strength to any of the White Rose Extracts, $2.00 a pint.

**ORANGE BLOSSOM COLOGNE.**

Possesses the delicate perfume of orange flowers. $1.50 a pint.

**THE J. T. BROWN COLOGNE.**

Famous for its *refreshing quality*. For use in the sick-room it is unequalled. . . . . $1.00 a pint.

**THE "HUB" COLOGNE.**

A pleasant aromatic cologne. Economical, and very permanent . . . . . 75 cents a pint.

**BAY STATE COLOGNE.**

Excellent for the bath and toilet . . . . . 50 cents a pint

All of our Colognes, even the cheapest in price, are made from pure extracts and oils, and we warrant them to give satisfaction.

JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,

**504 Washington Street, . . Boston, Mass.**

---

## READERS AND WRITERS REQUISITES.

## OUR AIM

Is to furnish improved tools and appliances for study or desk work. Many of our goods are unique, and the result of the focalised experience and skill of a large body of literary workers. Articles on our list of common name and use are yet peculiar in points of utility or convenience which make them differ from all others. They are intended for wide-awake minds who are seeking the most economical methods of working. We manufacture in large quantities, and insure our customers the best devices at the lowest prices.

All interested are invited to visit our stores without feeling under obligations to purchase. Among our leading articles we mention

## THE PERFECTED STYLOGRAFIC PEN.

**A. T. CROSS PATENT.**

The only perfect Fountain Pen. Recent improvements justify the title "Perfected." Our latest pattern, **LITTLE GIANT**, is a marvel of beauty and utility; but three inches long, it holds ink for fifty large pages. Fits vest-pocket. Price, $2.50; with ring and silk neck-cord, $3.00. Sold on trial. Get the best, and only genuine, stampt *A. T. Cross Patent.* Send for circulars.

We make a variety of **Desks, Bookcases, Study Tables, Book Holders, Scrap-Books, Files, Binders, Pigeon-hole Cases, Card-Catalog Cases, Dictionary Holders, Pen and Pencil Pockets, Eye Shades, Rubber Bands, Mucilage, Stamps, etc., etc.**

We are special agents for **FABER'S LEAD PENCILS** in all grades.

We manufacture the **HARVARD BOOK-RACK**, so popular and useful, and which should be on every study-table.

Our **READERS' FOLDING COT CHAIR** is the cheapest and most satisfactory students' chair. Price, $2.00 to $5.00.

We are just introducing the **O. W. HOLMES BOOK-REST**, which holds the book and leaves the hands free.

We publish **ECONOMY NOTES**, a monthly devoted to improved methods of literary work. 25 cents per year. Send for sample copy.

## READERS AND WRITERS ECONOMY CO.,

**25-33 Franklin Street, Boston.** **4 Bond Street, New York.**

**69 State Street, Chicago.**

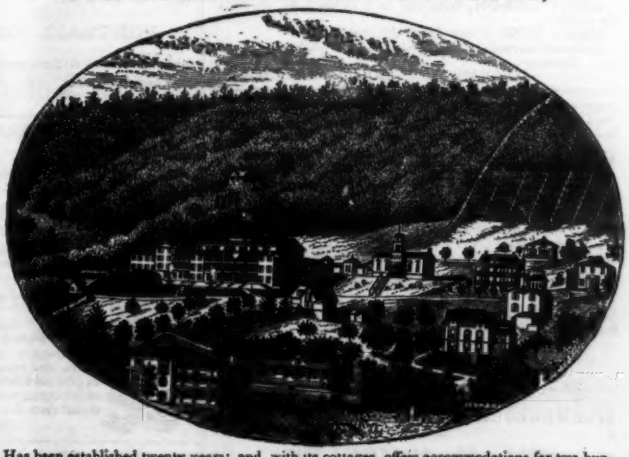
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG MAILED FREE.

---

## THE DANSVILLE SANITARIUM,

KNOWN AS

**OUR HOME HYGIENIC INSTITUTE,**



Has been established twenty years; and, with its cottages, offers accommodations for two hundred and fifty invalids. It is in the care of thoroughly educated physicians, graduates of "regular" medical colleges of New York City. It is not a "water-cure," where extreme methods of bathing or diet are carried out, but an institution, the *régime* of which combines the hygienic agencies of water, diet, rest, exercise, sunlight, out-door life, electricity, etc., each or all administered with especial regard to the individual case, and not in accordance with any theoretical hobby.

The climate, and all the facilities of the place, favor open-air life, which, with rest, forms an important factor in the cure of many cases. Freedom is insured from social and other taxations imposed by the ordinary life at fashionable watering-places; and a well directed and regulated routine of daily life is established, tending to invigorate, recreate, and build up, rather than deplete and overtax.

In combining the wise employment of all well-tested and approved conservative sanitary measures with the more strictly medical superintendence of the physician, and affording to its inmates the comforts, kindly watch-care, and cheering influences of a well-ordered home, this Hygienic Home has no equal.

The location is upon an eastern hill-side, overlooking the beautiful town of Dansville, a fertile valley and distant hills beyond, affording from piazza and walks a view unsurpassed. The region abounds in delightful drives, and the lake and mountain scenery for which the Genesee valley country is famous. The climate is dry, and free from malarial taint; drainage perfect, table abundantly furnished, attendance skilled and kind. The famous *Meirre Thermo-Electric Bath* is in use as a therapeutic agent in this Sanitarium. Terms, which include rates for boarders as well as regular patients, are very reasonable. For detailed information enclose stamp to **OUR HOME HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, Dansville, Livingston Co., N.Y.**

ESTABLISHED 1835.

# ADAMS & ILSLEY,

THE ONLY SUCCESSORS OF

JOHN B. BAKER & CO.,

Are now prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the

# BAKER HARNESS,

**Ladies' and Gents' Riding Saddles,**

SOLID SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.,

And a full maintenance of the high reputation for taste, skill, and thorough workmanship, which the establishment has enjoyed many years, will be guaranteed to our patrons. The new re-organization will secure a prompt execution of all orders at fair prices, and we trust the former patrons of John B. Baker & Co. will continue to call. Repairing will be executed promptly, and at the lowest possible prices.

# ADAMS & ILSLEY,

**150 TREMONT STREET,**

FORMERLY

JOHN B. BAKER & CO.

---

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

Warranted **PURE WHITE LEAD.** — Well-known throughout New England as the WHITEST, FINEST, and BEST.
**LEAD TAPE,** ⅝ inch wide, on reels, for Curtain Sticks.
**LEAD RIBBON,** from 2½ to 8 inches wide, on reels, for builders.
**LEAD PIPE,** of any size or thickness.
At lowest market prices for goods of equal quality.
Address
**SALEM LEAD CO., SALEM, MASS.**

---

SPRINGFIELD
(MASSACHUSETTS)

**Fire and Marine Insurance Co.**

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assets | | $1,858,477 34 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital Stock | $750,000 00 | |
| Outstanding losses | 75,845 95 | |
| Re-insurance fund | 573,972 05 | |
| All other claims | 14,925 00 | |
| | | 2,414,143 00 |
| Surplus over all liabilities | | $444,334 34 |
| Surplus as regards policy-holders | | 1,194,334 34 |

JARVIS N. DUNHAM, PRESIDENT.
SANFORD J. HALL, SECRETARY.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

---

FORMERLY WITH HARVARD COLLEGE.

**WM. H. WHEELER,**

PAMPHLET AND JOB PRINTER,

**17 BRIGHTON STREET,**

A few doors from Harvard Square, on the street floor.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

All kinds of Law, Commercial, and Fancy Job Printing promptly done, in the best manner, at low prices.
Work in Greek, German, and other languages carefully done.

---

KNOWLTON'S BATHING APPARATUS.

*Send for Circulars.* E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

---

G. S. WOOLMAN,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

**Mathematical, Optical Instruments,**
AND DRAWING MATERIALS,

Also Architects' and Engineers' Supplies of every description.
**116 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.**
Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of drawing-instruments.

---

USE THE UNRIVALLED

SILICATE

**BLACK DIAMOND. LIQUID SLATING.**

Be sure and get the genuine article. For terms and directions for use, send to Sole Proprietors,
NEW YORK SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO.,
191 FULTON STREET, N.Y.

---

ECCLESIASTICAL AND COLLEGIATE
**ROBES, AND CLERICAL TAILORING.**
DAVID J. NEALE,
824 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

---

NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY,
Manufacturers of Corticelli Spool Silk and Twist, Embroidery Purse Twist, Florence Knitting Silks. Boston Office, 18 Summer Street. GEO. D. ATKINS, AGENT.

---

WHITTIER MACHINE COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Boilers, and Elevators.
Works, 1176 TREMONT ST.; Office, 87 MILK ST., BOSTON.

---

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
Engravers and Printers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Checks, Diplomas, and all kinds of Securities.
B. C. LEONARD, AGENT,
Post-Office Square, Milk, corner Congress Street, Boston.

---

TELEPHONE.
Works one mile. Price, $4.00. Patented. Circular free.
HOLCOMB & CO.,
MALLET CREEK, O.

---

PHOTOGRAPHS.

*Allen and Rowell*

25 WINTER STREET, - - BOSTON,

**PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS,**

make specialties of Permanent Carbon Photographs in miniature and large sizes. Fine portraits made from old and faded pictures.

---

JAMES S. CONANT,
DESIGNER AND WOOD ENGRAVER,
No. 13 Franklin Street, cor. Washington, BOSTON.

---

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS,
194 Washington Street, near State Street, BOSTON.

---

DANNER'S REVOLVING
**BOOK-CASES**

Secured by numerous patents. The best in the world. Now in use all over the United States and foreign countries. Made various sizes, styles, and prices, from $8 to $30. Warranted to give complete satisfaction or no sale. Beware of infringing cases made of iron. Send for illustrated price-list to
JOHN DANNER, CANTON, O.

---

STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS
Always on hand, for sale, and to let, by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

**449 and 451 WASHINGTON STREET,**

BOSTON.

---

C. J. HEPPE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
AGENCY FOR
THE WORLD-RENOWNED

HENRY F. MILLER

**PIANOS**

OF BOSTON, MASS.

---

KILBORN WHITMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE,

34 Canal St. (west side of Boston & Maine Depot),
BOSTON.

We make a specialty of
**EASY CHAIRS**
OF ALL KINDS.
Special attention is called to our new
SELF-ADJUSTABLE
**Rocking Chairs,**
AND
**Foot-rest Chairs.**

**KILBORN WHITMAN & CO., Boston.**

---

PETERSILEA ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Elocution and Languages, 281 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. *Best possible instruction at the lowest possible rates.* English Literature, Harmony, and Musical Composition, Concerts, and Readings, are FREE to all students. Graduates are also *presented* with a gold medal and diploma. Pupils received during the entire year.

---

ROBERT L. RODGERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ATLANTA, GA.
Special attention to collections.

---

GINN & HEATH,
Publishers of School and College Text Books.
13 Tremont Place, Boston; 4 Bond Street, New York; 56 State Street, Chicago.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent postpaid on application.

---

EYES FITTED WITH PROPER GLASSES,
and other services rendered in connection with the sale of Optical goods. H. WALDSTEIN (name known as Optician for nearly a century in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and London; in New York for forty years).
41 Union Square, Broadway and Seventeenth St., New York.

---

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LIGNUMS,
LACE CURTAINS, ETC. Parties furnishing should examine my stock and prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP, 189 and 191 Sixth Avenue, New York

---

OPEN TILL SEPTEMBER 20.

THE

# OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R.I.

J. G. WEAVER & SONS.

---

FROST & DEARBORN,

# RESTAURANT.

First-class in every particular. Patronized by Boston's best citizens.

Nos. 8 and 10 PEARL STREET,

[Within one-half block of the new Post-Office front]

**BOSTON.**

Frost & Dearborn are also the general agents of the

**ADDISON MINERAL SPRING WATER,**

One of the best mineral waters now in the market. The Addison water deserves a trial; it is kept on draught at the restaurant, and can be ordered by the gallon or barrel.
Descriptive circulars sent on application.

**FROST & DEARBORN, 8 and 10 Pearl St., Boston.**

MORRILL FROST. J. H. DEARBORN.

## PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION.

**HARVARD ENTRANCE**
AND
**Term Examinations, and Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge.**

**E. R. Humphreys, LL.D.,** assisted by able men in MATHEMATICS and in MODERN LANGUAGES, continues to read with students for entrance, and for HONORS and TERM EXAMINATIONS, both personally and by correspondence.

Dr. Humphreys is now reading with private pupils for the fall entrance examinations and for ADVANCED STANDING.

At the recent examinations at Harvard, all his entrance candidates were admitted, and two were awarded double "CREDITS" (or Honors), viz., in "Prescribed and Elective Latin and Greek," and in "Prescribed and Elective Physics."

His system is to *spare no labor for such pupils as he guarantees*, and to require fair compensation.

N.B. — Well-recommended pupils can have board and rooms with the teacher of mathematics.

**E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,**
129 WEST CHESTER PARK, BOSTON.
AUG. 1, 1880.

## CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY,

For young ladies, SING SING, N.Y., furnishes a thorough course of study in English and modern languages; also, a classical department for pupils fitting for college. Terms moderate. Re-opens Sept. 15. MRS. M. E. PERKINS, Principal.

## ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Knoxville, Ill. A Boarding School for Girls; first-class throughout; a safe Christian home, with the best advantages of education. Reference is made to patrons in nearly every city in the West. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D.D., Rector.

## DE VEAUX COLLEGE,

Suspension Bridge, N.Y., prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum. 20 Foundation Scholarships.
REV. GEO. HERBERT PATTERSON, PRESIDENT.

## MR. STONE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

**36 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON,**

will open the second year, Sept. 27.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR HARVARD,

with personal attention. Tuition, $100.

## GARNETT'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Principal, JAMES M. GARNETT, M.A., LL.D., late Principal of St. John's College. Opens Sept. 15. Prepares for Harvard and other universities.

## PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY,

EXETER, N.H.

Instruction in the classical department prepares for colleges that set the highest standard for admission.

Instruction in the English department prepares for scientific schools and the English courses in college.

ALL PAST MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR ADDRESS, AND RECEIVE A COPY OF THE LAST CATALOGUE.

For information apply to A. C. PERKINS, PRINCIPAL.

## PRIVATE TUITION

BY RICHARD PARCELL.
Address, 8 ALLSTON STREET, West End, BOSTON.

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

18 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Thorough training for Harvard and other colleges, and scientific schools. Number, 25. Five pupils received at Principal's home. Twenty years' experience. Private and class tuition. Year begins Sept. 20. Address for circular,
HENRY DAME, A.M., 40 CORTES STREET, BOSTON.
Private pupils throughout the year.

## EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

**COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**

is the oldest institution of its class in America. It still continues to give superior instruction in all the **Commercial Branches.**

Over TWO HUNDRED of its graduates were assisted to suitable EMPLOYMENT last year, which vouches for its high standing with business men. Send for the latest catalogue.

**666 Washington Street, corner Beach Street,**
BOSTON, MASS.

## THE PRIVATE INSTITUTION
FOR
## FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH,

AT BARRE, MASS., ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1848,

Offers to parents and guardians superior facilities for the education and improvement of this class of persons, and the comforts of an elegant country home.
GEORGE BROWN, M.D., SUPERINTENDENT.

## THE BERKELEY SCHOOL,

**252 MADISON AVENUE,**

NEW YORK CITY.

On the 23d of September, 1880, a new Preparatory School of the highest grade will be opened in the commodious building 252 Madison Avenue, between 38th and 39th Streets, under the following

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
DANIEL C. GILMAN, LL.D. [Baltimore.]
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
HENRY C. POTTER, D.D.
R. S. STORRS, D.D. [Brooklyn.]
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, LL.D.
HENRY E. PELLEW.
CHARLES C. JONES, LL.D. [Augusta, Ga.]

This school will have but a single aim, — *to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges and schools of science in the United States.* The school has a competent corps of teachers engaged, and will be under the head-mastership of JOHN S. WHITE, LL.D. (Harvard, '70), formerly Master in the Boston Latin School, and during the past six years Head-master of the Brooks School, Cleveland, O. The first assistant will be WM. C. SIMMONS (Harvard, '68).

Ten boarding pupils will be taken.

For prospectus of the school address

JOHN S. WHITE, . . HEAD-MASTER,
**BERKELEY SCHOOL,**
252 MADISON AVENUE, N.Y.

## GANNETT INSTITUTE

**FOR YOUNG LADIES.**
**Boston, Mass.**

Eighteen Professors and Teachers, besides Lecturers. In thoroughness and methods of instruction, location, buildings, libraries, and general equipment, and in its long-established reputation, unsurpassed by any private institution for young women and girls.

The twenty-seventh year begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1880.

For catalogue and circular, apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M., Principal, 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass.

## SCHOOL OF VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Established 1872, by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Visible speech, treatment of stammering, voice-culture, elocution, etc. For information address
L. ALONZO BUTTERFIELD, 22 Joy St., Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

Elocution in all its departments taught by competent instructors. Full course two years (three hours daily); shorter course of ONE YEAR for those who are limited as to time. For circulars apply to R. R. RAYMOND, PRINCIPAL,
1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

## ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

opens Oct. 15. Course, two annual terms, seven months each. Address HENRY HITCHCOCK, LL.D., Dean,
1417 Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.

## ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

COURSE OF 1880-81.
Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1880. For circulars address
HORACE E. SMITH, DEAN, ALBANY, N.Y.

## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Collegiate, Law, and Preparatory Departments. Complete and thorough courses. Young ladies admitted to full privileges. Expenses low. Fall term opens Sept. 20. For catalogues and further information address
GALUSHA ANDERSON, D.D.,
190 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

## YOUNG PERSONS OF EITHER SEX,

Seeking health in Colorado would do well to examine prospectus of the

**UNIVERSITY OF DENVER,**

and see if they cannot secure health and culture at the same time. $400 per academic year including tuition, room, board, and washing, in regular classical, scientific, art, or music course. Address the president (late of Cincinnati Wesleyan),
**REV. DAVID H. MOORE, D.D.,**
DENVER, COL.

## PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.

Opens Sept. 8. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
COL. THEO. HYATT, PRESIDENT.

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE NORMAL ART SCHOOL,

1679 Washington Street (late Deacon House), Boston.
WALTER SMITH, PRINCIPAL.
For circulars, address the Curator, at the School.

## MISS DEVEREUX'S
## HOME AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

**34 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON,**

Will be re-opened Oct. 1, 1880. Pupils prepared for college and Harvard examinations. Native teachers for languages. Most able teachers and lecturers in every department.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Drs. Orville Dewey, Sheffield; A. P. Peabody, Cambridge; E. E. Hale, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Profs. Wm. P. Atkinson and Channing Whitaker, Mr. B. W. Gilbert, Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, Boston; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Cambridge, Mass.; Messrs. J. H. Howe and J. G. McKindley, Kenosha, Wis.; Mr. D. R. Holt, 246 Water Street, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Wildman Mills, Lexington, Mich.; Mr. Ed. Joslin, Keene, N.H.; Hon. Jos. Williamson, Belfast, Me., and others.

Miss Devereux will be at home every day during the month of September to receive applications, from 9.30 A.M. on Mondays until 2 P.M. on Saturdays.

## SCHOLARS FITTED

FOR THE
## HIGH SCHOOL,

AND PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN

**ENGLISH LITERATURE, LATIN, FRENCH, AND ALGEBRA.**

APPLY TO

CHARLOTTE F. BATES.
10 ELLERY STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

## MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

for Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth year Sept. 23, 1880. Widely known for excellence of instruction and great beauty and salubrity of location.
REV. C. V. SPEAR, PRINCIPAL.

## BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The thirtieth year of this boarding and day school for young ladies will commence Sept. 22. Applications for circulars can be made at 138 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CHARLES E. WEST, PRINCIPAL.

## LASELL SEMINARY,

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

One of the best schools in the world for young women. Enjoying all the advantages that could be desired. Send for catalogue. CHARLES C. BRAGDON, PRINCIPAL.

## WEST END INSTITUTE,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Mrs. S. L. CADY'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses.
Send for circular.

## WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Pleasant home, modern conveniences, healthful city. Two degrees conferred, or select courses. 50 per cent increase of boarders last year. Net charge $190 a year. Forty-fourth year begins Sept. 9. For catalogue, address
REV. J. M. WILLIAMS, A.M., PRESIDENT.

## SUBURBAN SEMINARY

**FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

Boston Avenue and 167th Street, New York City, re-opens Sept. 15. Address REV. EDWIN JOHNSON.

## MARKHAM ACADEMY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS. The seventeenth school year begins Sept. 6. Fitting boys for college is made a specialty.
A. MARKHAM, PRINCIPAL.

## MUSIC, PAINTING,

**AND ARCHITECTURE.**

A thorough, well-graded four years' course of study in each of these branches is pursued in the COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS of Syracuse University. Open to both sexes. The fall term begins Sept. 20. Students admitted at any time. Persons not intending to graduate may take special courses. For further particulars, address
**PROF. G. F. COMFORT,**
Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse, New York.

## G. THEO. DIPPOLD,

Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
PREPARES BOYS FOR COLLEGE.
53 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON.

## MR. KINNE'S SCHOOL,

ITHACA, N.Y.
WILLIAM KINNE, A.M.

*Retail price-list of Thin Woollen Overcoats, manufactured for Fall of 1880, by*

## MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY,

**400 WASHINGTON STREET.**

*In presenting the following price-list of a few of the principal lots in our stock, we would say that we have taken special pains this season in manufacturing an exceptionally choice stock of fine Overcoats for Fall wear.*

*Many of the lots are made from foreign goods manufactured expressly for and imported by ourselves, and are such as are not to be found elsewhere.*

*The greatest degree of care has been taken in the manufacture, with regard to the proper shrinking of the materials before cutting, the selection of suitable trimmings, and the quality of the workmanship; all the work being done in our own manufactory, by experienced hands, under the most careful supervision.*

*Our customers are assured that garments may be selected from this stock which will be as satisfactory in every respect as though made to order, the price being from $5 to $10 less on each garment than for the same materials when made up from measure.*

MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY.

*Boston, September, 1880.*

| LOTS. | DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL. | COLOR. | PRICES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 910 | American Overcoating . . . | gray . . . . . | $12 00 |
| 583 | American Cheviot Suiting . . | olive mixed . . | 15 00 |
| 782 | American Cheviot Suiting . . | black-white mixed | 16 00 |
| 763 | Auburn Mills, Melton Twill . | gray mixed . . . | 18 00 |
| 536 | French Summer Overcoating . | brown mixed . . | 18 00 |
| 857 | French Thibet Twill . . . . | dark gray mixed . | 18 00 |
| 504 | American Silk-mixed Coating . | blue mixed . . . | 18 00 |
| 613 | American Plaid-back Diagonal | mixed . . . . | 20 00 |
| 896 | Scotch Diagonal Coating . . | brown mixed . . | 20 00 |
| 306 | German Granite Coating . . | black . . . . . | 20 00 |
| 582 | German Granite Coating . . | blue . . . . . | 20 00 |
| 531 | French Worsted Diagonal . . | black . . . . . | 20 00 |
| 603 | English Summer Melton . . | gray mixed . . . | 20 00 |
| 881 | Scotch Diagonal Coating . . | dark mixed . . . | 20 00 |
| 912 | Scotch Coating . . . . . | gray mixed . . . | 22 00 |
| 516 | French Worsted Diagonal . . | brown . . . . | 22 00 |
| 911 | Scotch Diagonal Coating . . | dark gray mixed . | 22 00 |
| 522 | German Diagonal Worsted . | black . . . . . | 24 00 |
| | **FALL ULSTERS.** | | |
| 356 | Scotch-wool Coating . . . . | mixed . . . . | 12 00 |
| 357 | American Fancy Suiting . . | mixed . . . . | 16 00 |
| 549 | American Fancy Suiting . . | mixed . . . . | 16 00 |
| 472 | American Plaid-back Diagonal | mixed . . . . | 18 00 |

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

# METROPOLE

# INSURANCE COMPANY

**OF PARIS, FRANCE.**

## JOHN C. PAIGE,

RESIDENT MANAGER,

**7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.**

TRUSTEES IN BOSTON FOR THE UNITED STATES,

**H. H. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Messrs. H. H. Hunnewell & Sons.**
**GEORGE M. BARNARD, Esq., of Messrs. George M. Barnard & Co.**
**WILLIAM P. HUNT, Esq., President Atlas National Bank, and President of the South Boston Iron Company.**

FULLY PAID CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

$200,000 par value United States 4 per cent bonds deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer for the benefit and security of all policy-holders.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MOST ELEGANT EDITION PUBLISHED

OF

# CHARLES LAMB'S

## COMPLETE WORKS,

Including "ELIA" and "ELIANA" (the last containing the hitherto uncollected writings of Charles Lamb), corrected and revised, with a sketch of his life by Sir THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, and a fine portrait on steel. With a volume of letters and essays collected for this edition by the industry of, and arranged with much taste and skill by, J. E. BABSON, Esq., of Boston, "who literally knows Lamb by heart."

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, from large type, on laid, tinted paper, in three volumes crown 8vo, handsomely bound in extra cloth, put up in a neat box. PRICE, $3.75 PER SET. (Reduced from $7.50.)

In Mr. Babson's preface to this additional volume he says, —

"Other writers may have more readers, but none have so many true, hearty, enthusiastic admirers as he. . . . With all lovers and appreciators of true wit, genuine humor, fine fancy, beautiful imagination, and exquisite pathos, he is a prodigious favorite. Indeed, there is something — a nameless, indescribable charm — about this author's productions which captivates and enravishes his readers; and, though Lamb found many admiring readers in his lifetime, since his death his fame and popularity have increased greatly. Then he was generally looked upon as a mere eccentric, — a person of more quaintness than humor, of more oddity than genius. Now he is acknowledged to be a most beautiful and original genius, — one of the 'fixed stars of the literary system,' — whose light will never pale or grow dim, and whose peculiar brightness and beauty will long be the wonder and delight of many. . . . For years I have been hopefully and patiently waiting for somebody to collect these scattered and all-but forgotten articles of Lamb's. . . . Without doubt, all genuine admirers, all true lovers of gentle, genial, delightful 'Elia,' to whom almost every word of their favorite author's inditing is 'farsed with pleasaunce,' will be mightily pleased with these productions of his inimitable pen, NOW FIRST COLLECTED TOGETHER."

As this "Superb Edition" of Lamb's Works, in three volumes, averaging nearly 600 pages in each volume, is sold at the exceedingly low price of $3.75 per set (formerly published in five volumes at $7.50), the publishers confidently believe it will commend itself to all for personal use and for libraries.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

**THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 744 Broadway, New York.**